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REGD. NO. B. 1383

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO 65— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SUBHAS BOSE BREAKS SILENCE.

"Karachi Decision Is A Foregone Conclusion."

NEED FOR A "LEFT-WING."

Futile Attempt To Unite Trade Unionists.

(From A Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who came to Bombay to have a free talk with Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the truce, had a number of private discussions with Youth Leaguers, Trade Unionists and Socialists. He was busy exploring what support he could get to carry on the Independence propaganda and also to fathom what support was possible at Karachi, if he made up his mind to lead a "Left Wing" there, as at Lahore. The sum and substance of all the conversations he has had during his sojourn, is that he has not yet decided to take a definite attitude.

T. U. C. COMPROMISE.

He had lengthy conversations with the moderate and extremist Trade Union leaders—Messrs. Bakhale, Ginwala, Kandalkar, Kabadi, Randive and others. No useful purpose however, was served owing to the intransigence of the Communist element which is in power in the Trade Union Congress at present. As Mr. Bose put it, if there was a mentality in favour of compromise, a formula acceptable to the seceders and those in office can be found out, but the mentality was not there.

AMONG MAHARASTRA FRIENDS.

On behalf of the Bombay branch of the Kesari-Maharatta Institution, Mr. Bose was invited to tea in the morning on Tuesday at Sardar Griha and a few prominent Bombay Maharattas and some from the Suburban District were present. Mr. Bose spoke for about half an hour saying that he had not yet made up his mind as to what to say about the truce. But he made it clear that he unreservedly stood for Complete Independence and understood by it the severence of the British connection. He declared that in order that India may rise to her full nationhood politically, economically, ethnically and culturally, it was absolutely necessary to exterminate the inferiority complex of the Indians and that was not possible without the severence of British Connection. He also believed, at the cost of being ridiculed, that India had a mission of her own a constribution, peculiarly Indian, to make to the world civilization and culture and that was not possible until India was entirely independent and out of the British Empire.

SOCIALIST DOCTRINE.

Mr. Bose also observed that he was fully in favour of socialistic bent that the naional movement was taking, but even then he did not regard that equitable relations between man and man which was the basis of the Socialist philosophy was a western doctrine. It was essentially Indian and Indians need not regard socialism as an extreneous plant of which they had to beware.

After Mr. D. V. Gakhale had introduced those present to Mr. Bose, the gathering partook of the light refreshments and later dispersed. It was attempted by some to draw Mr. Bose in an informal conversation and it appeared he was willing to be so drawn, but Mr. Gokhale as it were felt more anxious about the safety of the opinions of his guest and did not allow it.

AT THE DECCAN MERCHANTS.

A few friends approached Mr. Bose to offer him a public platform. He preferred not to address a public meeting but readily consented to meet a few friends in a conversational meeting. One was immediately arranged at the Deccan Merchants' Association Hall on Tuesday night. The meeting continued for over two hours and Mr. Bose left the hall at midnight.

THE DELHI TRUCE.

Mr. Bose thanked the Association for giving him an opportunity to have a heart to heart talk and unburden his mind. He said he did not want to make a secret of the fact that he disapproved of the terms of the settlement as several others did. But it was there as an accomplished fact and the question before them was what attitude to adopt. Personally he believed that organisation of a "Left Wing" in the Congress was the proper and effective way of strengthening the hands of the Congress,—keeping mum and saying ditto was the right way according to others. He had no doubt that the Karachi decisions were a foregone conclusion and their duty now was to mobilise the forces in the country which are dissatisfied and harness their to win Complete Independence.

WHAT HE WANTS.

On being told that they were having several interpretations of the term Independenie, he said by independence he understood complete break with the British and a radical reconstruction of the Indian society with a view to securing the greatest good of the greatest number. On being asked whether this socio-economic reconstruction was not possible under Dominion Status. Mr. Bose replied that it was not possible within the framework of the British Empire.

Mr. Bose promised to tour Maharashtra Districts after the Karachi Congress and strengthen ties between Bengal and Maharashtra national workers.

After distribution of Pansuoari the gathering dispersed at about midnight.

Mr. Bose left for Delhi by the Frontier Mail to-day.

'TRUCE OR NO TRUCE, BE READY.'

Jawaharlal At Volunteers' General Rally ...

A general Rally of Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers, Male Dal, Sevika Dal; and Bal-Balika Dal, and Jain volunteers corps (Affiliated to H. S. Dal) was held at Gowalia Tank Maidan at 7 a.m. on 18th instant. As Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar arrived the band commenced.

After the inspection of the Local leaders, ex-board members, and Officers of the Dal, Punditji inspected all the forces and said:—

ONLY BEGINNING OF FIGHT.

From the time the Seva Dal was started I have been closely associated with it. At that time I hoped that when the big battle of India's freedom began the Seva Dal would take a great part in it and render full service to the Nation.

I do not know exactly how much National work they have done in this campaign as I have just come out of jail and have not had the time to learn all about it. But I know some of the great work they have done in the past and I am very glad that since the beginning of the Dal six years ago, it has achieved very good results.

The volunteers should know that this is only the beginning of the fight and whether there has been truce or no truce they should always be ready to render full service and the Seva Dal should be so ready that they will be able to go ahead at any time One way of the fight is by "Satyagraha" and the other is by quiet constructive preparation.

Originally volunteers were recruited at the time of each session of All-India Congress and they used to cease as such soon after the session was over. The Seva Dal is fully disciplined army of volunteers and they will have to work at any time and therefore they should be soldiers in every respect. If there is any defect in them then they are not fit to be volunteers.

At present I have not much time, but I may come again when I will have the occasion of seeing more. All should remember the object with which the Seva Dal was started and that the prestige and honour of the Dal rest in their hands.

Mrs. Kamdar then said:—

E since the Seva Dal was started at Delhi Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has been with us and to-day I have the honour of thanking him on this ocasion on behalf of you all. You should all bear in mind the advice he has given you to-day and work on and on.

VOLUNTEERS "JATHA" TO KARACHI

(From A Correspondent).

MITTI, March 17.

A jatha of 11 volunteers started from Nagarparkar on 9th March on foot for the Karachi Congress. Via Janghro it reached Islamkot on 12th March appealing to all people 'en route' to follow accurately all Gandhi-Irwin peace conditions. The Panchayat of Islamkot gave them Rs. 40 for jatha expenses. The jatha reached Mitti on 13th March, where all its expenses were borne by the Mitti Congress Committee. The jatha starts from Mitti to-day and will reach Karachi on the 20th March after preaching at villages on the way.

LIBERALS' FATE IN BALANCE

Lloyd George, The Arbiter

MEETING TO DISCUSS "GRAVE CRISIS"

LONDON, March 18.

The question whether Liberals will cease to be a party and become two groups rests upon the laps of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir J. Simon who will be present at meeting to-day of the Parliamentary Liberal Party to discuss the "grave crisis" arising from the dissentient Liberals opposition to Clause Four of the Electoral Reform Bill. An analysis of the division list shows that ten Liberals voted against Government, 23 were absent and 19 supported the measure, denoting cleavage on an essentially Liberal Legislation which impelled Sir Archibald Sinclair to tender resignation of the Chief Whipship. —Reuter.

GREY URGES RETENTION OF GOVT. IN OFFICE

"Its India Policy Is Right & Well Handled"

LONDON, March 18.

Viscount Grey, in a speech last night, favoured the retention of Government in office particularly on account of their overseas policy. "As regards India, for example they have not only adopted the right policy, but handled that policy very well, while all Liberals could support their general policy in Foreign Affairs" —Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

—:o:—

The Congress Working Committee meets at Karachi in Mahatma Gandhi's Camp on Tuesday (March 24) at 10 a. m.

"Mac" Criticises Labourites' Absenteeism

LONDON, March 17

The House of Commons will be given an opportunity of reversing its decision against the abolition of University representation during the report stage of the Representation of the People Bill. Mr. MacDonald in a speech at the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party indicated that Government would adopt this proceedure. The premier severely commented on the absenteeism of Labourites which had contributed to the defeat of Government, and pointed out that Government could not carry on without the loyal support of the rank and file of the Labour Party.—Reuter.

WRECK GLASGOW STEAMER

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Ten of crew perished in wreck of Glasgow steamer "Citrine" which struck Bradda Htad off the Isle of Man during night. The "Citrine" left Belfast on Monday for North Wales but anchored later on account of bad weather. The crew tried to launch a lifeboat but wtre washed into the sea. Only two survivors swam ashore.—Reuter.

"CATEGORICAL STATEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS."

A DUKE'S DEMAND.

LONDON, March 18.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Duke of Malborough drew attention to the "increasing gravity of the situation in India and adverse effect produced by the Round Table Conference" and invited a categorical statement regarding safeguards which British Government considered indispensable. He asked for opportunity for discussing Simon Commission's Report, expressed deep concern at the trend of events and said that the appointment of the Round Table Conference had resulted in jettisoning Simon Commission's Report.—Reuter.

PARSI MEMBER'S REMARKS EXPUNGED

—:o:—

Astonishes Assembly By His Bad Taste.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

The only "incident" worth reporting in the Assembly sitting to-day is the excitement caused by Mr. Ankaisaria's bad taste which immediately led to protests leading to expunging of his remarks from the proceedings of the Assembly. This Parsee member from Bombay began his Assembly career by joining the Nationalists but soon drifted to the official benches and lately joined the so called United India Party of six which Mr. Yamin Kan has been asked to promote.

WORSE AND WORSE.

He sat on European benches and from there levelled his attack on the opposition for criticising "poor Sir George Schuster who has done his best in a bad job". The laughter that greeted this seemed to take Mr. Ankeisaria by surprise and he soon drifted to the topic of federation and here he began to propound theories which seemed more like an imitation of Sir Harisingh Gour than his own considered views but he astonished the House by taking liberty with its decorum by stating that the conference delegates had taken in conjunction with high bred ladies nine weeks to produce the scheme as against the normal period of nine months' Spontaneously protests came forth and the President said that though he had not followed much of the member's speech he must call him to order. A member suggested that these remarks be expunged and this I am told has been done.

PRINCE'S FORMULA.

Otherwise the day was meant for backbenchers. It seems the both sides of the house took this dilatory tactic rather costly. Perhaps they are anxious not to come to grips at once and it seems this plan of airing general grievances will continue to-morrow and that only the day after the house will begin to vote on taxation proposal. In the meantime lobby discussions reveal that there is some rivalry among Muslim politicians as to whether the Muslim league or All Partie's Muslim Conference represent Musalmans, while the Princes have been able to agree on a formula regarding federation which has belied the evil intentions of wire pullers.

(For Proceedings See Page 7.)

STOP PRESS

"NOT IN ACCORD WITH IRWIN-GANDHI PACT."

LONDON, March 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hacking drew attention to Mahatma Gandhi's proposal that stocks of British cloth at present in India should be re-exported outside India and asked if Mr. Benn would immediately make it clear that such action would not be in accord with the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. Mr. Benn said that he received notice of the question only in the afternoon. He had seen Press reports, but had not had official information and promised to inquire. —Reuter.

DR. GIDWANI PICKETED.

Doctor Choithram Gidwani, Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, was picketed at his office last night by hundreds of dissatisfied Congress volunteers who insisted on what they consider their right to receive permits to attend the forthcoming session of the Congress. He was surrounded by volunteers, who held his legs and hands preventing all bodily movement for several hours. Disorder followed, and large crowds collected. Eventually, a number of Satyagraha workers dispersed the volunteers, enabling the Doctor to leave.—A. P.

RS. 50,000 CUT IN U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 18.

A substantial cut of Rs. 50.000 was effected to-day by the United Provinces Legislative Council in respect of the demand for the collection and administration of land revenue. The reduction motion was pressed to a division and carried by 41 votes against 37.—A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH TRADE DOOMED

Millowners Agree To Boycott Plan.

ARTIFICIAL SILK IMPORT TO STOP.

The millowners of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda conferred with Mahatma Gandhi at the Congress Chhavni, Vile Parle. Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Sir Nes Wadia, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla and Mr. Laljee Naranjee representing the Bombay Millowners' Association and Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. G. I. Patel, Mr. Chimanlal Parekh and Mr. Ratilal Madhavlal of Ahmedabad were present on the occasion. Those who represented the Baroda Millowners were Mr. Tricumlal Girdharial, President of the Baroda Millowners' Association and Mr. Maganlal Parbhudas.

HELP TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS.

The discussion was over the scheme for helping foreign piecegoods dealers to dispose of their stocks outside India and enabling them to change over to business in Indian cloth. After consideration, the main principles of the scheme were accepted and a Committee was formed to give practical effect to it forthwith, in conjunction with other interests.

Amongst those present were Sardar Vallabhbhai, Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr Devidas Hargovindas and Mr. Soorji Valabhdas.

USE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

As regards the use of foreign artificial silk yarn, the millowners agreed to stop further imports and, in the meanwhile, asked for time (five months) to use up the existing stock.

With regard to artificial silk it is understood that arrangements will be made to give the millowners a time limit of five months at the end of which they are to complete the work entailed in the orders given by them.

—:o:—

Thanks To Boys' Satyagraha

(From A Correspondent.)

Seth Nathmull Choradia, President District Congress Committee, Neemuch and president of the Provincial Committee, when arrested, arrived here this morning after his release from Ajmer Jail. He was accompanied by Arjunlal Sethi Haribhau Upadhyay General Secretary Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Razni of Bhopal and Master Laxminarayan. They were received at the Railway Station by a number of people and taken through the principal streets of town amid shouts of Mahatma Gandhiki Jai and Choradiaji Ki Jai. The cantonment authorities at first opposed the idea of national flags accompanying the procession but subsequently allowed the national flags.

Considerable public sympathy prevails with Sjt. Choradiaji who lost his young son during his absence in jail and glowing tributes were paid for Choradiaji's safrifices in undergoing the regours of imprisonment in his old age in an address presented by the Local Swetambar Jains.

F. C. DEALER'S SIGN AGREEMENT.

Practical proof of their appreciation of Seth Nathmult Chordia sacrifices and their own patriotism was given to-day by the cloth merchants of Neemuch Cantonment as result of efforts and persuasion by Seth Chordiaji and Rajasthan leaders all local dealers in foreign cloth have signed a solemn agreement not to place further orders. Credit is due for this achievement to Seth Rampersad, a leading cloth merchant who took considerable pain to bring round other merchants and to the boy Sitaram who prepared the ground by resorting to satyagraha against his own relations dealing in foreign cloth.

—:o:—

PICKETING OF F. C. SHOPS RESUMED.

—:o:—

ALLEGED BREACH OF PLEDGE

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops in Manek Chowk has been resumed as it is stated, they were found selling foreign cloth after the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, in contravention of the pledge given by them not to sell foreign cloth till May 5.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL CLOSED.

It has been decided to close the Congress Hospital which was opened for treating injuries in lathi charges in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is making a list of those political prisoners who have not yet been released with a view to moving in the matter.—A. P.

Ships Rush To Viking's" Rescue

LONDON, March 17.

New York.—The Icebreaker "Imogene" and two Government relief ships "Sagona" and "Franklin" are rushing to the rescue "Viking" survivors who are still huddled on ice. Flares and bonfires were kept burning in Horse Island all through the night, and the survivors had only their light and that of the blazing vessel to assist them in the perilous passage along icefloes. It is not known how many have been crushed or drowned by falling between pieces of shifting ice.—Reuter.

AMONG THE MISSING.

St. Johns (Newfoundland).—Cinema Director Frissel and the cameramen Penrod and the explorer. The Sergeant are among the missing in the "Viking" disaster.—Reuter.

MISSING.

St. Johns.—The Official tally proves that 34 of the crew of the "Viking" are missing, including the film director Frissell, cameraman Penrod, and 12-year old stowaway.

SURVIVORS LAND.

(Reuters St. Johns (Newfoundland) correspondent cables Captain Kean and 117 survivors from "Viking" have landed in Horse Island after many hours suffering on Icefloes. Captain Kean said he was blown from the bridge by explosion and was injured by falling on Ice. He estimates that the dead will number about 25.—Reuter.

"IAM NOT HIS FRIEND" CRIES

BIKANER REVIEWS HIS WORK AT GENEVA.

—:o:—

NEW Delhi, Mar. 18.

The Maharaja of Bikaner presented a lucid statement to the Chamber of Princes this morning reviewing his work at the Assembly of the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference. The Maharaja of Kapurthala proposed and the Maharaja of Patiala seconded a vote of thanks to the Maharaja of Bikaner for his meritorious work. The Maharaja of Patiala said that reports of the work done at the League bore testimony to the close contact between the politics of India and the world. The motion was adopted and the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE DISMISSED

High Court's Recommendation To Local Government.

LAHORE, March 18.

The Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal and Justice Agha Haider dismissed the appeal of Abdul Hamid who had been sentenced under Section 302, I.P.C., to death by the Sessions Judge for the murder of Walaitali, a postman of the General Post Office, Lahore, on the 15th July last. In view of the youth of the accused, their Lordships recommended to the local Government the commutation of death-sentence "if the case so deserves." —A. P.

APOLOGISE OR BE PROSECUTED

—:o:—

Mr. Ismail Desai's Threat To Newspapers.

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

Mr. Ismail Desail, Deputy Police Superintendent of Surat District, has given notice that he will prosecute those newspapers that do not apologise for publishing the false news that Mr. Desai burnt a photo of Mahatma Gandhi after shooting at it twice in Vedchhi village of Bardoli Taluka.—A. P.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—PROFESSOR (MECHANICAL ENGINEERING) Fifteen Years' Teaching Experienced required. Salary Rs. 1,000-50-1,500, Experienced Graduate Teachers. Apply immediately with testimonials, ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106-110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4590

WANTED—A L. C. P.'S for Municipal Dispensary. Apply stating terms and experience to PRESIDENT, Borsad Municipality, District Kaira.
A R 4589

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK, LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal)
A R 4564

WANTED—CAPABLE AGENTS on liberal Commission, for splendid free insurance business. Apply M. P. I. S. 207, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SANITARY ENGINEER with a plumber's licence. Apply personally between 3 and 4 to JALGAO ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 47 Apollo Street.
A R4579

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS on allowance and commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes, for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING AND INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., Ghandi Road, Ahmedabad.
A 2698

WANTED for the Ismailia High School, Mombasa, one SCIENCE and one ARTS GRADUATE'S, mother tongue Gujarati, salary according to qualifications, second class passage back to India and 3 months leave on half pay after completion 4 years' tour of service. Agreement Essential. Apply to THE HON. SECRETARY, The Ismailia Education Board, P. O. Box No. 115, Mombasa.
A 2694

WANTED—A MIDWIFE and a fully qualified NURSE for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona, on a pay of Rs. 30—3—45 for a Midwife and Rs. 45—5—60 for a Nurse with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 25th March, 1931. (Sd.) P. R. VAKIL, Medical Officer, Poona. 11-3-1931.
A 2668

Situations Wanted

YOUNG LADY at present in Europe, would like position as COMPANION or SECRETARY to high class Indian lady. Has had experience. Apply Box No. 968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4585

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IF you want to earn thousands get Prof. SHROFF'S Forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Pigeonstand", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
P R 4581

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One FIRE-PROOF MILLNER'S IRON SAFE, 27" x 27", FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO., 9, Hamam Street.
T R 4587

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in this column at the following rates:—

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ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Building, Bombay, on Wednesday, 1st April, 1931, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1930;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a new Director;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 19th March, to Wednesday, 1st April, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th March, 1931.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 2nd April, 1931.
2700

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE, THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. ATISUKHLAL BHAIDAS of Pandole's Street, Nanavat, Surat, declares that a Share Certificate No. 263 of the above Company standing in the name of his late grandfather Mr. Fakirbhai Tooljaram has been lost and cannot be traced. He has now applied to the Company for the issue of a duplicate. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in the said Share by way of sale, mortgage, gift etc. or having any lien of whatsoever nature over the said Share are hereby required by the above Company to register same with or give notice thereof to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company at the Company's registered office No. 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within Fifteen days from the date hereof, failing which no claim etc. will be admitted and the Company will proceed to issue the Duplicate as applied for, of which take notice.

Bombay, 17th March, 1931.

For the Madras United Spg. & Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
2699

NOTICE OF LOSS OF TITLE DEEDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of Mr. ALIMAHOMED AHMED CHOONAVALA that the Title Deeds relating to the undermentioned property now belonging to him are lost or misplaced by his predecessors in title. All persons having claims against the said Title Deeds or against the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house situate at Cadell Road admeasuring about 295 sq. yds. and bearing Collector's New No. A/4487, New Survey No. 2F/35, Cadastral Survey No. 1017 of Mahim Division and 'G' Ward Nos. 5362 and 5358 and Street Nos. 1 and 9.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1931

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Mr. Alimahomed Ahmed Choonavala.
2705

NOTICE

GRAND CHAITRI CATTLE FAIR in Marwar commences from 17th March and continues till 30th. Best opportunity for the sale and purchase of India Fame Marwari Breed cattle. All facilities of Rail, Post, Treasury, etc. to visitors.

NANDKISHORE SHARMA
RAISAHIB,
Director of Agriculture, Marwar Tilwara Fair Rly. Station.
2683

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of March, 1926, and made between Merwanji Manekji Mistry of the one part and Kaikhushroo Nowroji Katrak of the other part, the said Kaikhushroo Nowroji Katrak the Mortgagee has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, leased, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other adjoining land under Old Nos. 492, 164, etc., New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078 Old Survey Nos. 12-11-10-9 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and Cadastral Survey No. 869 of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Falkland Road 2nd Cross Lane on or towards the West partly by the property of Karson Narayan and partly by the property of Cassum Mahomed Mitha on or towards the North by the property of Dhanjibhai Nowroji and on or towards the South by the property of Vithaldas Virchand and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2108 and Street No. 8.

Dated this 17th day of March 1931.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2703

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 608 of 1930.

NAGUBAI MANGLOREKAR ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
CHARANDAS VASSANJI & Ors ... Defendants.
To
CHARANDAS VASSANJI
and
RANCHHORDAS VASSANJI
1st & 2nd Defendants.

An application will be made before Mr. Justice Rangnekar on 26th March, 1931, at 11-15 A.M. by the plaintiff's Counsel for an order appointing the Court Receiver, Receiver of the two immoveable properties referred to in the Plaint, for an Order directing the Receiver to pay to the plaintiff out of the net rents of the said properties the sum of Rs. 300 every month for her maintenance and to apply the balance of the said net rents towards payment of the amount due to the Bombay Municipality for arrears of Municipal taxes, and for such further or other order as to the Court may seem fit.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1931.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2704

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
SUIT NO. 2578 OF 1930.

Messrs. B. MOHANLAL & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Cut Piece Merchants and Commission Agents at Morarji Goculdas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
A. YDLIBI, of Manchester, carrying on business at 3, Brazil Street, Manchester. ... ... Defendant.
and
A. YDLIBI, of Manchester, carrying on business at 3, Brazil Street, Manchester. ... ... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) Messrs. B. MOHANLAL & CO., a firm carrying on business as Cut Piece Merchants and Commission Agents at Morarji Goculdas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) PARBHUDAS VALLABHDAS PATEL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Morarji Goculdas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ... . Defendants To. ...
PURBHUDAS VALLABHDAS PATEL, the 2nd Defendant to the Counter-claim.

WHEREAS A. YDLIBI, the Plaintiff to the Counter-claim has filed a counter-claim in the above Suit against you and the 1st Defendants to the Counter-claim claiming Rs. 15,944-15-9 and Rs. 10,000 and interest and costs as mentioned therein.

Please TAKE NOTICE that if you do not enter an appearance to the said counter-claim within the time to be fixed by the Notice for Directions against you herein, you will be liable to have a Decree passed against you in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Defendant to the Suit and the Plaintiff to the Counter-claim.
2701

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Suit No. 2578 of 1930.

Messrs. B. MOHANLAL & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Cut Piece Merchants and Commission Agents at Morarji Goculdas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs
vs.
A. YDLIBI, of Manchester carrying on business at 3, Brazil Street, Manchester. ... Defendant
and
A. YDLIBI, of Manchester carrying on business at 3, Brazil Street, Manchester. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1.) Messrs. B. MOHANLAL & CO., a firm carrying on business as Cut Piece Merchants and Commission Agents at Morarji Goculdas Market outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2.) PURBHUDAS VALLABHDAS PATEL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Morarji Goculdas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.
To,
PURBHUDAS VALLABHDAS PATEL,
the 2nd Defendant to the Counterclaim.

TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble Judge hearing Commercial Causes will on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1931, at 11-15 (S.T.) in his Chambers give Directions 'inter-alia':—

(a) For filing your reply and affidavits or List of Documents of yourself and our client and for furnishing copies thereof to the parties concerned.
(b) For giving inspection
(c) For placing the Suit and Counterclaim on board for hearing and final disposal on the 30th of March, 1931; and
(d) for costs.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
ATTORNEYS for the Defendant to the Suit and the Plaintiff to the Counterclaim.
2702

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SECOND BHOIWADI LANE, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas, Attorneys for Zaverchand Kesrichand and Others, heirs and legal representatives of the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Chhotalal Lallubhai and others the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd July, 1920, and made between Chhotalal Lallubhai and Others of the one part and Premchand Kallianchand and Kesrichand Kallianchand (both since deceased) of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of Fazandari Land with the dwelling house lying and being at 2nd Bhoiwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, containing 156 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. New Survey No. part of 1|574 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2451 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5362, and Street Nos. 56-58 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Property of Sakharam Gopaldas, on or towards the West by the Property of Mulji Hera, on or towards the North by Sweeper's Passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhoiwada Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas, Attorneys for Zaverchand Kesrichand and Others at their Office at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD BEADS SILVER AND NICKLE WATCHES, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

By Order of H.C.B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1931, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Shaikh Budan Shaikh Hussein:—Gold beads, Silver wrist watch, Wearing apparels, Trunk, Etc.
(2) Re: Estate of A. P. Patton:—Watches, Chains, Broothes, Etc.
(3) Re: Estate of Sadhu Christian Leik:—Watch, Compass, Etc.
(4) Re: Estate of J. MacCarthy:—Watch and Chain.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED 320 BAGS OF SWEEPINGS, FIRST CLASS AS WELL AS OTHER GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1931 at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

320 Bags of Sweepings, First Class also Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, linseed, husk, dry chillies, turmeric, aluminium pots, sugar, castorseed, groundnut seed, and sweeping grain and cotton, cases of soap, tea, and acid, bundles of iron kadai, bars, rubber tyres, gunny bags, newspapers, wooden casks, jagree, drum of oil, motor springs, earthen pipes, wooden planks, iron wheels, empty casks and gas cylinder, and other various articles etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash Deposit. Delivery is to be taken before 9th April, 1931, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
Auctioneers.
62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 2 P.M. (S.T.) of Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Chesterfield suits, etc.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) of very valuable Real Jewellery set in Brilliant Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, etc., at our above address. Property of One Hindu Family. The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & Co.

Amusements

PATHE CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, PHONE 41561
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10
OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
LESLIE HENSON
WITH
HEATHER THATCHER
IN
"A WARM CORNER"
10,000 FEET OF FILM WITH A LAUGH IN EVERY FOOT.
LESLIE HENSON
Has An India-Rubber-Face—See His Seven Dials In
"A WARM CORNER"
THE FUNNIEST 100 p. c TALKING PICTURE EVER SCREENED
ALSO
MICKEY MOUSE
AND
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THEY'RE COMING!
FIATS of STEEL
BY
SURYA FILM CO. (Bangalore)
With BACHU, JENA, GADE, PAWAR, ETC.
FIATS of STEEL
A griping story of the adventures of an Youth who with reckless courages relieves his brethern from the ryranny of a tyrant.
Personally supervised by Haribhai Desai.
FIATS of STEEL
From 21st March at
WEST-END CINEMA
Lamington Road.

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK
The first Indian Talkie Photo-play
Alam-ara
Featuring
MASTER VITHAL and MISS ZUBEIDA
Produced by IMPERIAL MOVIETONE
See and hear it at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum,
Please Note Change in Time
3 SHOWS DAILY AT 5-30, 8 & 10-30
EXTRA SHOWS ON AMAS DAY at 10 a. m. & 3 p.m.

EMPRESS TALKIES.
AT 6-30 and 10 P. M. DAILY.
Perfect Indian Talkies
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, LTD., with the latest R. C. A. Photophone recording system, under the supervision of American and German technical Experts.
20 VARIETY ITEMS.
Presenting famous artistes of the Indian Stage and Screen like Miss MOONIBAI, MASTER MOHAN, MASTER NISSAR and Miss PATIENCE COOPER with the CORINTHIAN GIRLS.
Hindi and Bengali Songs, Humorous Sketches with dialogues, Dances, Chorus of Indian Girls and
FULL INDIAN ORCHESTRA.
Perfect Sound Production is Ensured.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
The World's Greatest Emotional Actress:
NORMA TALMADGE
In her first Talking Picture.
'NEW YORK NIGHTS'
The Drama of a Chorus Girl, who bartered her beauty for luxury.

The Excelsior
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PARAMOUNT ON PARADE
Featuring 50 Star Artistes
including
MAURICE CHEVALIER,
and 50 Other Stars.

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THE
Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable-drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Indian Made CHINA CLAY JARS.

ACID JARS, Simple Jars, Students' Ink Bottles, etc. Fire Bricks, Fire Clay Goods of high grade can be had at moderate price.

Apply personally or write to:
M. JANARDAN & CO.,
KHATAV WADI,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,306.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GJAANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.

Price:—Per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.

Raman Vilasini Pills

These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.

Price:—Per box Re. 1.
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI
Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Local Agent:—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay.

TILES AND MARBLE
MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
SAJAN & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COTTON CROP

10 Per Cent Increase In Outturn

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following fourth memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1930-31:—

On an average of the five years ending 1928-29, the area under cotton, in the territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 29.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The territory included in the present report is, however, exclusive of the Indian State of Baroda which, on an average, occupies about 2.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(Estimated up to 1st February 1931.)

AREA.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as late varieties of cotton as noted below:—

	British Districts Acres.	Indian States Acres.
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	3,538,000	2,171,000
Sind	277,000	4,000
Total	3,815,000	2,175,000
Grand Total	5,990,000 acres	

9.1 and 6.8 per cent. respectively below the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at the same date. The area showed a general decline throughout the Bombay Presidency including Sind party due to low prices of cotton and partly to untimely sowing rains in places in the Presidency proper, and in Sind. In the Indian States, the area in the Western India States Agency shows an increase but it is only apparent being due to the receipt of more complete information.

SEASON.—Since the submission of the last report, the crop has further suffered in North Gujarat due to deficiency of moisture from October onwards and absence of dew, although 'Kanvi' variety of the crop in the Panch Mahals is progressing favourably. In South Gujarat, the weather conditions since last report have been generally favourable to the crop although it has suffered in parts owing to wilt, red leaf blight and boll worms. In the Deccan, the picking of the crop has been completed and there are thus no remarks to offer with regard to the crop in this Division. The crop in the Karnatak has suffered from disease and unfavourable weather and is showing a poor stand. For instance, the Kumpta-Dharwar variety is reported to have suffered from unwholesome winds while the Dharwar-American and Upland varieties have suffered from red leaf disease. In Sind, the picking of the crop in the Tando Division as also on the Jamrao Canal has been completed, although cotton in Middle Sind is still being picked. The crop is reported to have suffered somewhat from boll worm and locusts and deficiency of water supply in parts of the Province.

OUT-TURN.—As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the crop in North Gujarat is estimated to yield between 50 and 70 per cent. of the normal while in the south it is a little better and is expected to give about 70 per cent. of the normal, on the whole. In the North Deccan, the yield of the crop ranges between 80 and 90 per cent. of the normal; except in the Nasik district where it is only 60 per cent. of the normal, while in the South Deccan it is expected to be between 55 and 65 per cent. of the normal except in the Satara District where it may come to about 80 per cent. of it. In the Karnatak, the outturn is estimated to be from 50 to 55 per cent. of the normal. In Sind, the yield is likely to fall between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal. The yields of the Indian States are likely to be approximately the same as in the adjoining British Districts.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	British Districts Bales	Indian States Bales
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	662,000	453,000
Sind	39,000	1,000
Total	751,000	454,000
Grand Total	1,205,000 bales	

10.6 per cent. over the corresponding outturn of last year but 8.1 per cent. below the decennial average at the same date.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under different trade names stand as noted below:—

Variety	Area in Acres	Outturn in bales.
1. Dholera	2181773	436177
2. Broach	576868	143887
3. Khandesh	1297601	290349
4. Bars and Ahmednagar	146305	18015
5. Kumpta and Dharwar	1345105	192150
6. Westerns	252207	34240
7. Sindhi*	280432	89866
	5990291	1205184

*Includes 65,448 acres of American variety with an estimated outturn of 17,506 bales.

Of the total estimated outturn, about 48.1 per cent. may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency; 26.0 per cent. to the British Districts and the Indian States of the Deccan; 18.4 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined) and the remainder 7.5 per cent. belongs to Sind.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Receipts for week ending 12 Mar.

	1931 Bales.	1930 Bales.
Bengals	7610	7202
Oomras	53640	65990
Dholleras	7253	6432
Broach	15626	26507
Southerns	260	155
Persians	...	—
Americans	257	...
Egyptians	2306	680
E. Africans	6221	2564
Other sorts	...	30
Total	93173	109569

Exports for week ending 12th Mar.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	6559
Continent	18544
China	3650
Japan	30486
Coast Ports	345
Total	49584

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	60
China, Japan & Coast Ports	45379
Total	45439

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 12th Mar

	1930-31	1929-30
	2196716	2375469

Exports from 1st Sept. to 12th Mar.

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	49361	47855
Continent	319605	416049
China	195126	155997
Japan	898730	654471
Coast Ports	10775	11003
U. S. A.	281	25439
Total	1473878	1310814

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 12th March 1931	93,788
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 12th March 1931	409,357
Same period last year	477,420
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 12th March 1931	943,808
Same time last year	1,331,612

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931	54,447
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 12th March 1931	44,143
American cotton at Sea for India	10,304

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	101 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	68 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 16 9
Bengal Iron 7½ p. c. Preference	0 8 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	68 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 9 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 6 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 9
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 18 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	108 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 17 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 9
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	85 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	2 15 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 13 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	62 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	96 10 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101 10 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 6th March 1931.

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,40,00,000
Public Deposits	6,81,08,000
Other Deposits	73,11,86,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	200,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	74,66,000
Rupees	93,70,10,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£6,990,700
Advances and Investments in London	£6,608,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 455,600

ASSETS.

Government Securities	26,67,37,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,64,95,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	14,45,51,000
Cash Credits	27,12,47,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,93,81,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	42,57,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,75,19,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	59,41,000
Balances with other Banks	60,51,000
Cash	8,43,31,000
Rupees	93,70,10,000

Percentage 10.20
Bank Rate 7 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Decrease.
Public Deposits	2,66,79,000
	Increase.
Other Deposits	22,94,000

ASSETS.

	Rs. Decrease.
Bank's Investments	1,07,31,000
Loans	81,30,000
Cash Credits	1,00,89,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,786,000
Cash	1,19,73,000

Percentage 10.20
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 6th March 1931.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Season this week.	Corresponding To date week	1930	1930.
Egyptian Cotton. Visible	—	810	— 595	Bales.
East Indian Cotton. Visible	—	290	— 316	,,
Total Afloat	—	155	— 168	,,
American Afloat	—	53	— 67	,,
East Indian Afloat	—	38	— 45	,,
Great Britain	589	21	1,005 32	,,
The Continent	2288	50	— —	,,
The Orient	846	16	— —	,,

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 16.
(East India Cotton Association Ld.

Receipts from 1st Sept to 12th March		21,96,716
Same time last season		23,75,469
Exports from 1st Sept too 12th March	1930/31	1929/30
United Kingdom	49,361	47,855
Continent	3,19,605	4,16,049
China	1,95,126	6,54,997
Japan	8,98,730	6,54,471
Coast Ports	10,775	11,003
U. S. A	281	25,439
Total	14,73,878	13,10,814

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 12th March 1931	93,788
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 12th March 1931	4,09,357
Same period last year	4,77,420
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 12th March 1931	943,808
Same time last year	13,31,612

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company have issued the following report dated London 25th February:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £140,442,597 on the 18th inst. (as compared with £140,527,954, £7,183,025 since the 31st December, 1930.

On the 23rd inst. about £500,000 of bar gold from an undisclosed source was offered in the open market and was secured for France at 84s. 11d. per fine ounce.

The bar gold which arrived from South Africa this week amounted only to about £13,000 and this was disposed of yesterday to India and the Home Continental trade at the fixed price of 84s. 11.1/2d. per fine ounce.

Movements of gold at Bank of England during the week have resulted in a net influx of £316,160. Receipts totalled £500,152, of which £500,000 was in sovereigns from South Africa, and withdrawals consisted of £55,000 in sovereigns taken for export and £128,992 in bar gold.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 16th inst. to mid-day on the 23rd inst::—

Imports:—	
France	£10,480
British West Africa	£32,911
British South Africa	£950,952
Total	£994,343

Exports:—	
France	£1,773,327
Germany	£79,300
Austria	£10,250
Other countries	£7,355
Total	£1,870,232

SILVER

Prices have been subjected to fluctuation, the market showing at one time a somewhat steadier tendency, which, however, it has not been able to maintain.

The advocacy in some quarters of a conference to consider the position of silver, possibly caused the appreciation in the Shanghai exchange: purchases by China followed and as a consequence prices were raised to 12.3/4d. for cash and 12.5/8d. for two months' delivery by the 23rd instant. There has, however, since been a reaction, prices for the respective deliveries being quoted to-day at 12.3/8d. and 12.1/4d.

There have fresh forward sales by the Indian Bazaars, who still seemed inclined to take a bearish view, acting on the feeling in that quarter that the duty on silver imported into India may possibly be increased in the forthcoming Budget.

America has bought and sold, but only to a very moderate extent.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 16th inst. to mid-day on the 23rd inst.:—

Imports:—	
Persia	£17,944
U. S. A.	£29,433
Other countries	£7,496
Total	£54,873

Exports:—	
France	£14,865
Hong Kong	£10,906
British India	£19,678
Other countries	£7,522
Total	£52,965

KARACHI ATATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources.)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. to 25th Feb. 1931	8,22,027
Total for the corresponding period last season	7,13,652
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 25th Feb.	5,82,343
Total for the corresponding period last season	5,88,630

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 17.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 2 Days This year.	
Khandesh	722	298,889
Central India	1,073	282,418
Barsi and Nagar	201	149,868
Hyderabad-Gaorani	334	72,049
Berar	2,639	495,745
Central Provinces	3,759	294,125
Total Oomras	8,728	1,593,994
Dholera	699	107,053
N.-W. Provinces	—	85,379
Rajputana	127	29,390
Sind-Punjab	719	100,867
Broach	1,357	82,829
Coompta & Dharwar	—	17,830
Westerns-Northerns	37	8,677
Cocoanada	—	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	13,704
Persian	—	115
American	—	53,958
Egyptian and African	46	139,618
Comilla, Burma and others sorts	—	124
Total	11,713	2,232,654

EXPORTS FROM BOMBY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 12th March This year.	Yesterday.
Europe	1,020	369,247
Japan & China	7,960	1,093,856
Coast Ports	321	10,775
Up-country by Rail	—	93,788
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	45,439
Total	9,301	1,613,105

Prevent Colds and 'Flu

"....I always put a Formamint tablet in my mouth when Influenza is about and feel sure that that is why I escaped having it for some years."

Mr. N.W.G.—E.

Formamint cures Sore Throat, prevents Infectious diseases such as:

Diphtheria
Influenza
Scarlet Fever

Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-killing Throat Tablet

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READY MONEY ALWAYS! ! !

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS.

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months.

FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

From your HOME SAVINGS A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.

From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSE.

By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATE which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4-1/2 per cent. compound and 5-1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

RODOFEN
DENTAL CREAM
FOR
Beautiful Teeth and Sound Healthy Gums.
Use it daily, Morning and Night.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
CALCUTTA.

STOCKISTS:
Orient Drug Agency, Bombay. : : : Konkar Brothers, Poona.

TWO "PATRIOT" DOGS.

"Mogrya" and "Motya", two dogs of Kangale in Belgaum District, who observed fast and attended condolence meeting on Motilal Day. These two dogs were regular members of Prabhat Feris, but curiously enough on the day set apart for observing Motilal Day, these canine followers of Congress refused to touch food, and what was more attended the public meeting in the town.

WORDS OF WISDOM

(BY CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI.)

I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to my fellow creatures let me do it now. Let me not differ or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

—ANON.

* * *

Kindness is fery indigestible. It disagrees with very proud stomachs.

—THACKERAY.

* * *

There is no power on earth which setteth up a throne, or chair of state, in the spirits and souls of men, and in their cogitations, imaginations, opinions, and beliefs, but knowledge and learning.

—BACON.

* * *

Knowledge is a confortable and necessary retreat and shelter for us in an advanced age; and if we do not plant it when young it will give us no shade when we grow old.

—CHESTERFIELD.

* * *

I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.

—ISAAC NEWTON.

* * *

The man who cannot laugh is not only fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils, but his whole life is already a treason and a stratagem.

—CARLYLE.

* * *

Frequent and laund laughter is the characteristic of folly, and ill manners; it is the manners in which the mob express their silly joy at silly things, and they call it being merry. In my mind there is nothing so illiberal and so ill-bred as audible laughter.

—CHESTERFIELD.

* * *

Written laws are like spiders webs, and will like them only entangle and hold the poor and weak, while the rich and powerful will easily break through them.

—ANARCHARSIS.

* * *

Letters and poems are obviously an act of the same mind, produced by the same law, only differing in the application to the individual or collective understanding.

—BROWNING.

* * *

What is liberty without wisdom and without virtue? It 's 'he greatest of all possible evils, for it is folly, vice, and madness, without tuition or restraint.

—REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

* * *

Liberty . . . the happiness of men's living under laws of their own making, by their personal consent or that of their representatives.

—STEELE.

* * *

The world to me is but a dream or mock-show, and we a' there-in but Pantaloons and Antieks, to my severer contemplations.

He who hath surmounted actions by yoga, who hath cloven asunder doubt by wisdom, who is ruled by the self, actions do not bind him, O Dhananjaya. Therefore, with the sword of the wisdom of the self cleaving asunder this ignorance—born doubt, dwelling in Yoga. Stand up, O Bharata.

—BHAGAVAT-GITA.

* * *

Renunciation and Yoga by action both lead to the highest bliss; of the to, yoga by action is verily better than renunciation of action. He should be known as a perpetual Sannyasi, who neither hateth nor desireth; free from the pairs of opposites. O mighty-armed, he is easily set free from Bondage.

—BHAGVAT-GITA.

* * *

Children, not sages, speek of Sankhya and the Yoga as different; he who is duly established in one obtaineth the fruits of both. That place which is gained by the Sankhyas is reached by the Yogis also. He seeth, who seeth that the Sankhya and the Yoga are one.

BHAGVAT-GITA.

WHY IS MR ALI BAHADUR NOT RELEASED?

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi have agreed to a truce, as a result of which the Congress Working Committee has agreed to withdraw, for the time being, its programme of active civil disobedience. The Government on their side have, amongst other things, promised to release all political offenders arrested in connection with civil disobedience movement.

According to its promise, the Congress Working Committee has instructed all Congress bodies to stop civil disobedience and so fulfilled the condition of the truce in the spirit in which the truce was called, but the Government has not come upto the mark. The response from the Government has been faint and the bureaucracy has tried its utmost to discredit Lord Irwin. The officials have everywhere tried to spoil the game and unless and until they receive a stern warning from above they are not likely to improve. Instead of trying to reconcile they seem to be out to irritate public opinion. The Home Department of the Government of Bombay is notorious in this respect.

When the Government agreed to release political prisoners many good people thought that Meerut, Bengal and Punjab prisoners would also be released, but, unfortunately, the hopes of all of us have been dashed to ground in this respect. These people, we now learn, are not to be released at least in the near future. But this is not all. Whether the Government is justified in this, I leave to the readers to judge. But one thing is certain, that in view of the Congress-Government truce the Government is not justified in keeping any of the people went in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. So to say, we find that some of our best men have been detained in jails while their other friends have been allowed to come out.

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan was a very prominent Muslim Congress worker in Bombay. He was the proprietor and editor of the Muslim Nationalist daily "Hilal" and the weekly "Itehad." Hafiz Sahib had the honour to be one of the first ten men who broke the Salt Law in Bombay. He was also along with Mr. Nariman, the very first man to go in jail in Bombay in connection with civil disobedience movement. While he was still in jail unergoing his sentence under Salt Law, the Bombay Government brought charge against him under Section 124A on account of some articles that he wrote in his paper wherein he had asked the Muslims to join the ensuing fight for Independence. On this count he was again convicted to R. I. for two years. It was to be hoped that he would be released along with other prisoners on the 7th instant, but such is not the case. On the seventh Hafiz Sahib, who is in Nasik jail, wrote a chit to the Superintendent of the Jail asking him if he would be released along with other prisoners. One of the jail officers in reply to the chit wrote that Hafiz Sahib would be released the next morning along with other prisoners. So that on the night of the seventh Hafiz Sahib got all his things and kept all his luggage in readiness thinking that he would be released the next morning. The next morning, however, he was informed by the jail authorities that a telegram had been received during the night which said, Hafiz Ali Bahadur is not to be released along with other prisoners.

Why this distinction in the case of Hafiz Sahib, one fails to understand. There seems to be no justification in keeping Hafiz Sahib in when other political prisoners are released. He certainly is not charged of violence that he is kept back.

Similar is the case with Mr. Mohammad Siddique, who was the editor of "Payame Mazdoor", the Labour daily and in February 1930 was sentenced to two years on charge of sedition. He is also not released, although it was expected that he would be also released.

These are only a few cases of civil disobedience prisoners who have not been released. I am sure that there must be many more throughout the country who have not been released though according to Delhi Agreement they are entitled to their freedom. It is strange that Government should try to spoil the effect of its good deeds by creating such invidious exceptions. Messrs. Ali Bahadur and Siddique are as much entitled to their freedom as any body else who has been released. Under the circumstances, the numerous friends and relatives of Mr. Ali Bahadur and Siddique are very much perturbed and unless the wrong is immediately remedied the discontent is likely to spread and a good deal of the good-will created by the truce is sure to vanish in view of such deplorable happiness.

Such betrayal of Lord Irwin's policy and a clear violation of truce terms is a very serious matter and in the circumstances people expect that Congress and Mahatmaji will not move further without seeing that Government and its officers are observing their part of Agreement and in future nothing is done by Government which is opposed to the latter letter and spirit of Delhi agreement.—Yours faithfully,

MAHMUD ALI.

Bandra, March 10.

P. S.—Yesterday's "Times of India" stated that Mr. H. D. Raja was among those who were released, but I learn from to-day's "Chronicle" that Mr. Rajah is still in Jail. Mr. Rajah was convicted in connection with the civil disobedience campaign and hence he is entitled to his freedom under the Delhi Agreement. In the circumstances the only thing to be hoped is that responsible Congress authorities will do all they can to get all Congressmen released before they go any further with the work of R. T. C. It s time that the Government realised that half-hearted actions can no longer win over the nation and that it is in the interests of the Government themselves that they learn to do the right thing at right time.—Yours, etc.,

MAHMUD ALI.

POONA DAY BY DAY

—:o:—

Release Of Political Prisoners

POONA, March 15.

(From Our Correspondent.)

28 prisoners were released from Yerrawda prison to-day 24 were from Kathiawar side. The remaining four were Forest Law Breakers. They were Dr. Chitale and Chitnis, who were sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Mr. Apte and Mr. Dandekar were sentenced to 8 months.

POONA YOUTH LEAGUE.

The meeting of the above Association was held on Friday at Mr. Gadgil's house to elect new office-bearers.

It was also decided at the meeting to enrole volunteers (from the members of the League) to carry out propaganda in favour of Swadeshi and Truce terms during the vacation days of the students.

"POONA SWADESHI."

A general Swadeshi store called "Poona Swadeshi" is being opened in East Street, Poona Cantonment.

The object of the "Poona Swadeshi" is to popularise the use of Indian made products.

The "Poona Swadeshi" will also serve as a miniature Exhibition Room of 'Shudda' Swadeshi Products.

The organisers also propose to keep in 'Poona Swadeshi' a complete list of Indian made articles and also to maintain an Information Bureau.

The organisers have obtained the support of various Mill Owners who have agreed to co-operate and give all necessary facilities. The organisers have also been able to secure sufficient funds for the maintenance of the shops from rich men belonging to all communities with an influential Advisory Board, Managing Committee, Secretaries and Treasurers. It is hoped the shop will be ready by the end of this month.

WUN NOTES.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

WUN, March 15.

Messrs. Nanasaheb Karandikar, pleader, first "Dictator" of the War Council, Dr. Y. S. Aney, Saslikar, Kitkulay, Attharkar were all released during this week.

Swami Kumaranand of Dacca delivered a lecture on the present political situation under the presidentship of Mr. Karandikar, pleader.

Sj. Manoramabai Karandikar wife of Mr. Karandikar was also enlogised for the work that she died in the present political struggle. She replied in suitable wards.

Mr. Karandikar was received at Akola and Wardha on his way to Wun where he made stirring speeches.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, March 13.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality, Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt.:—

Farina Supra Rs. 6-12-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 6-10-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-6-0; Dextrine (Pitato) White Rs. 10-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash, Dhrangadhra Rs. 6-12-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30. Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32; Lihtarge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 27-8-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Re. 0-8-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-7-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Re. 0-5-9; Firmal-de-hyde Re. 0-5-6.

All-India Students' Convention.

The Secretaries of the All-India Students' Convention have issued the following appeal.

The All-India Students' Convention will be held at Karachi during the Congress week. Pundit Jawaherlal Nehru will preside.

Students have not lagged behind in the recent national struggle for freedom. Great responsibilities now rest upon their shoulders. The mass awakening, the burning enthusiasm of the youth and the pure and unalloyed love of the people for their country, that have been brought about by the great struggle must not be let alone, but be taken advantage of. The general public has imbibed the love of Swadeshi and the prosperity of the teeming millions of Indians is in their hearts. All these must be worked out in constructive channels.

Other problems affecting students and their education will also be discussed and constructive programme laid down. Besides these there is an idea of forming a permanent All India Students' organisation to carry out the programme during the course of the year.

Students of Sind are requested to become members of the Reception Committee. Every student outside Sind can attend the sessions as a delegate students can suggest resolutions which they would like to be passed at the convention.

PRESENTATIONS TO SJTS KELKAR AND VIDWANS.

The presentation ceremony of The "Kesari-Prabodha" and Oil-paintings to Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. D. V. Vidwans, Trustees of the "Kesari-Mahratta" Institute in Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the "Kesari" will be made at the hands of His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti on Friday (20th inst.) at 6 p.m. at the Tilak Smarak Mandir, Tilak Road, Poona City.

ARE YOU UNEASY?
ARE YOU WORRIED?
ARE YOU IN TROUBLE?

Are your troubles resulting from enmity debts. Business deals Love or marriage. Is it weakness? Timidity or a complex that restrains your action. You can obtain solutions and correct guidance through medium of

MAHMOUD BEY

the Egyptian Spiritualist now in Bombay at

MAJESTIC HOTEL.

Consult him and get his readings to help you. Three questions answered five rupees.

Your questions are answered in your own paper by automatic writing.

MORE THAN 100,000 CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Omcer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—

"I have tried many Astrologers both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1: 5 years Rs. 2/8. State birth particulars or time of writing: KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram (Dist.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Special

Congress Number

The Special Congress Number of the "Bombay Chronicle" will contain 72 pages, in addition to a news supplement of 16 pages. There will be 20 pages of ILLUSTRATIONS on ART PAPER, mostly relating to the NATIONAL MOVEMENT and an attractive cover page.

Articles on a variety of subjects by persons entitled to speak with authority on them will form a feature of this Number. No pains are being spared to make the production as attractive and as comprehensive a history of the movement as possible.

In order that the number may reach every single English-knowing man and woman in the country,

The price has been fixed only at 4 ANNAS per copy

(postage extra)

as against the 8 annas for which this number used to be sold in the past.

The price per copy for foreign countries will be 6d. (postage extra).

Special arrangement will be made for the sale of the number at the Congress Nagar at Karachi.

As there is a huge rush of advertisements, considerations of space impel the management to disappoint a large number of intending advertisers.

Make March your Lucky Month

Polsons offer you Rs.1000 For a few simple words!

POLSON'S first Rs. 1000 cash prize competition held in January throughout India & Burma was an enormous success - so popular that another competition offering the same useful cash sums is now announced.

The first competition asked entrants to place 12 statements in their correct order. This new competition is just as simple. Someone must win the first prize of Rs. 500/- - why not you? Read the conditions and

Win one of these useful cash prizes

1st prize Rs. 500, 2nd prize Rs. 200, 3rd prize Rs. 100

AND 8 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 25 EACH.

NO ENTRANCE FEE: WHAT TO DO

Let March be your lucky month. There are 31 days in it. All you have to do is to construct a slogan, bearing on Polson's Pasteurised Butter, containing exactly 31 letters - no more, no less. For example: "Untouched by hand, purity guaranteed;" "Made in India's most up-to-date factory;" "Packed in safe, clean, protective tins."

Each example given (which must not be used by entrants) contains exactly 31 letters. Punctuation marks may be used, and are not counted as letters. Now construct your slogan, write or print it plainly, with your name and address, and send with it the top cut out of a 1lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, with the printed label attached. Send the label only if you can detach it from the tin. Mark your envelope "Slogan," and address

POLSON MFG. CO.
Dept. B, P. O. BOX 367, BOMBAY.

Make as many attempts as you like. Each must be accompanied by one top label from a 1 lb. tin of our pasteurised butter, with or without the top of tin.

Prizes awarded to senders of what are considered to be the most useful and best constructed slogans. No correspondence entered into, and the decision of the Polson Mfg. Co., is final and legally binding. Present Tickets from inside the tins are not acceptable for this Competition. Closing date for receipt of entries April 10th. Results announced in this paper May 6th.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

B.C. Comp. 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

To-day's Indian Radio Programme 1-0 p.m.: Gramophone records. 9-20 p.m.: Indirabai Wadker's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 25th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A Conversational Meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to meet Rev. Ottama. The subject of discussion will be "India and Burma". Light refreshments will be served.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The annual social and intercommunal vegetarian dinner of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood which had been fixed for Saturday the 21st instant has been postponed to 11th April 1931 as Bombay leaders and All-India leaders who were expected to grace the occasion will be leaving for Delhi for the Hindu-Muslim Conference. It is expected to hold the dinner on a grand scale when leaders and workers return from Karachi. Tickets can be had from the Brotherhood Headquarters or the Office of the Bombay Swadeshi League.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 64th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Miss Lila Gupte will conduct the Divine Service for ladies to-day (Thursday) at 4-0 p.m. and there will be "Bhajan" at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

Salaried Employees' Conference

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Salaried Employees' Conference was held at the premises of the Clerks' Union, 46 Church Gate Street on Saturday the 14th instant at 3-0 p.m. with Mr. B. M. Ananda Rao on the chair.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

Chairman: Mr. Joseph Bennie.

Secretaries: Mr. H. K. Bhatkamkar, Mr. E. V. S. Manian and Mr. C. Mascarenas.

Treasurer: Mr. N. Krishna Iyer.

It was also resolved that a Working Committee consisting of ten members of the Reception Committee and the Office-bearers be formed, to proceed with the work of the Conference.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the Salaried Employees' Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at the premises of the Clerks' Union 46, Church Gate Street.

DELEGATES FROM 'C' WARD

From the ordinary constituency Messrs. Umashanker Dikshit and Manibhai Desai have been elected from this ward, while from the Jail returned constituency, only 2 candidates being there, (the rest having withdrawn) Messrs. Yusuf Meherally and G. G. Sharma, have been declared elected.

CHAITRI MAHOTSAV.

The 57th anniversary of the Bombay Arya Samaj will be celebrated in the Arya Samaj Mandir (Kakadwadi) on the 20th instant 8 to 9 a.m. Havan. Pandit Raghunandan Sharma of Cawnpore will deliver a public lecture on Arya Samaj and Politics at 6 p.m. (B. T.).

CHOLERA RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

A telegram from the High Commissioner for Iraq says that "Cholera restrictions on travellers from Bombay by sea and air were removed by Iraq Health Authorities as from the 11th March."

NAVIGATION OF THE ARABS

Maulana Sayed Sulaiman Nadwi will speak on "The Arabs' Inventions of nautical instruments" at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road to-day (Thursday) when Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji will preside.

Volunteers to Karachi Congress

The President of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

With reference to the communication sent to the Press that no volunteers are needed for Karachi from Bombay, we have received another wire from Karachi calling for a batch of 500 volunteers from Bombay; arrangements are therefore made to send a batch of 500 volunteers from Bombay as early as possible. The first batch of 250 is leaving on 20th instant under Sit. Gajendranath Sharaman of Central Board of Volunteers and the remainder will be sent later. A batch of 50 only will be sent under Mr. Navin Khandwalla of National Militia.

Jawaharlal Visits Kohinoor Swadeshi Stores.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Miss Krishna Nehru, Indra Nehru, Mrs. Goshipben Captain and Mr. Rashid Beg, visited "The Kohinoor Swadeshi Stores" at Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, on Tuesday morning. Though the visit was not publicly announced, thousands flocked to have a 'darshan' of Punditji.

Punditji was received by Lady Currimbhoy, Mrs. Rajabali Janmahomed, Mrs. Fakirmahomed Sajun, Rashid B. Versi and Faizulla Ibrahim. He congratulated the Muslim youths on their enterprise and wished them all success. Mrs. Rajabali Janmahomed in reply thanked Punditji for honouring the Stores by paying the visit. Punditji and the party was then garlanded with hand-spun yarn and left the Stores amidst loud cheers of "Rashtriya Pati Jawahar Lal ki Jai."

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION APPROVES OF GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association held on Tuesday evening the following resolution was passed:

"The Council of the Parsi Central Association view with great satisfaction the agreement arrived at between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and offer their respectful congratulations to them. The Council also place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. Jayakar in helping to bring about these between the Government and the people and trust that the co-operation of the Indian National Congress in the work of the Round Table Conference will result in the attainment by India of Dominion Status at an early date."

CRANE CRASHES IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

Two Men Injured.

A serious accident resulting in injuries to two persons occurred on the Alexandra Dock early on Wednesday morning when a Port Trust crane on the Quay No. 12 crashed badly on to the deck of a German steamer which was being unloaded alongside. It appears that at about 1-15 a.m. the s. s. "Lichtenfels" berthed in No. 12, Alexandra Dock, was being unloaded of its cargo of iron and woodlogs when suddenly the crane crashed bringing down with it the crane-man who was injured. The foreman Sapat, who was supervising the operations was also injured. The crane-man sustained a fracture of the right thigh and his conditions is rather serious. Both the injured persons were removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The crane has been seriously damaged. The Yellow Gate Police are inquiring into the accident.

INDIAN TALKIES.

NOTICEABLE ADVANCEMENT.

The variety of talkie items at the Empress this week is suggestive of the noticeable advancement in technique and display of the Indian talkie. Miss Mennibai has gone much further and further than her first talkie venture. There is a decided improvement. Another interesting and noteworthy item is the orchestra of the Bengali Girls' School. Although the Corinthian "ballet" appears promising in is really Miss Light's delightful song and equally delightful elegance in costume and setting that forms the chief attraction of the evening.

Latest Cotton Prices.

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"MEERUT DAY" PROGRAMME

—:o:—

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, has issued the following statement:

Two years ago, on the 20th March, Government all of a sudden arrested 32 Working Class leaders and uptil now they have been confined in prison at Meerut in spite of the so-called change of heart by the Government. These unfortunate leaders of the working class have been undergoing great hardships and difficulties ever since their arrest. This fact is known to every worker of Bombay. To demonstrate their loyalty to their leaders, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has decided to observe 20th March as Meerut Day. Following will be the programme of the Meerut Day:

Street corner meetings between 9 and 12 noon in different parts of the industrial area. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar, Abdul Majid, V. Kandalgaokar, V. K. Tavde, Laljee Pendse, B. S. Gaikwad, R. Sangamnerker, Tyab Shaikh, S. S. Nimbkar and Dr. R. K. Gawande.

In the afternoon at 3-30 p.m. there will be a mass meeting of workers at Lal Baug, Parel, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Achut Balwant Kolatkar, S. K. Patil, Burjorji Framji Bharucha, Tyab Shaikh, and Mrs. Ushabai Dange.

At 4-30 p.m. a monster procession of workers, led by Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar, B. B. Gaikwad and V. K. Tavde, will start and reach Chowpatty Sands at 6-30 p.m. via Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Lamington Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

At 6-30 p.m. there will be another public meeting when amongst others the following speakers will speak:

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Abedally, Joachim Alwa, V. H. Joshi, Sunder Kabadi, Laljee Pendse, Vasant Karnik, Jamnadas Mehta and Miss Mani Kara.

Arrangements are being made to install loud speakers at the Chowpatty meeting.

WILL "DOUG" VISIT THE CITY?

The "Belgenland" In Bombay

Here for the longest stay (eleven days) of any of her six previous visits to Bombay, the Red Star liner Belgenland, 27,200 tons, Captian William A. Morehouse arrived on Tuesday morning from Colombo.

Captain William A. Morehouse is again seen on the big cruiser's bridge, this being his fourth consecutive round-the-world voyage as commander of the ship. Staff Captain Joseph H. Doughty, whose regular command is the Red Star liner Westernland, is making his third annual visit to Bombay.

FAIRBANKS MAY JOIN AT BOMBAY.

The most famous Belgenlander this year, was Doug. Fairbanks, who made the voyage from San Francisco to Bangkok, where he disembarked for a hunting trip on February 23rd last. He may be rejoining the steamer here, but no definite word has been received from him.

Accompanying Mr. Fairbanks is Mr. Victor M. Fleming, the famous producer, who will direct the operations. There are also two camera men, a secretary and a valet.

EINSTEIN A PART WAY PASSENGER.

A passenger, with whom the Belgenland was loth to part, and who himself, was loth to leave, was Professor Albert Einstein, famous German savant. Professor and Mrs. Einstein, with their party, made the voyage from Antwerp, Belgium, to San Diego, Cal. They left the former port on December 2, and during the ship's stay in New York, where she outfitted for her world cruise, the professor preferred to remain aboard for the five days in port in order to avoid publicity, but America's greetings were so overwhelming, and so impossible to be ignored, that he made several trips ashore, which included a public reception by Mayor Jimmie Walker, at City Hall.

Found At Public Meetings

The following articles have been found at the public meetings held on Monday the 16th and Tuesday the 17th instant:

One Fountain pen at Parel meeting.

One bunch of keys at Azad Maidan meeting.

Owners should call at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Congress House, and take them away.

SPECIAL STEAMER FOR KARACHI CONGRESS.

A special steamer s.s. "Dayavati" will sail from Princess Dock at 10 a.m. on 24th instant. The tickets are available in the Congress House from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. No special and half charges for boys. Rates Rs. 13 for return journey. And Rs. 6 for Mess compulsory.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

A MURDER CHARGE

The High Court Sessions commenced on Wednesday at 11 a.m. before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar, when several accused of the 25 cases on board were explained the charges for which they were being tried, and asked whether they pleaded guilty or claimed to be tried. All the accused pleaded not guilty. Of the 25 case, eight cases are of murder including the Bhushawal murder case; among the others the most important are: Lamington Road shooting case, one for possessing instrument for counterfeiting coins, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder one of an attempt to murder, and one of rape.

The first case taken was that of murder in which one Sherkhan Fakirshah, a Mahomedan of 35 was accused of committing murder with a pen-knife of Khan Bahadur Mirkhan on March 3 1930 in Bombay and was charged under section 302 I.P.C. being committed to the sessions by the Presidency Magistrate of the Fourth Court on March, 10, 1931.

STABBED FOR SAKE OF ONE RUPEE.

The facts of the case, as alleged, by the prosecution, are that the accused owed to the deceased one rupee. On March 2, 1930 the deceased went to a garden at night where many Pathans had gathered, being pleasure bound, as that day was the eve of the Ramzan Id. The accused was one of them. When the deceased demanded of the accused one rupee, the accused refused to pay and after abusing stabbed the deceased on the left side of the chest, with a penknife at about 10 or 10-30 p.m. After the assault, the accused ran away in the direction of the Mahomedan cemetry. The deceased followed the accused. At the cementry the deceased fell down. The accused entered the cemetry and ran away. The police came on the scene and removed the deceased to the hospital, but the deceased died soon after admission, at about 1-25 a.m.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Davar appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas appeared for the accused.

After the Jury was impanelled, the Advocate-General, examined in all eight witnesses, of whom three were Pathans, one doctor and four police officers, who were cross-examined at length by Mr. Purshottamdas Trikamdas, Counsel for the defence.

Two prosecution witnesses were not available as they were out of Bombay.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE.

After the accused's statement before the trying Magistrate, was read out, the accused made another statement in the sessions court, in the course of which he said that he was asked by police Inspector Hussein and Deputy Inspector to leave Bombay when he was in Marbandi Police station for 9 days. He was also placed before the Pathan Inspector. After he was let off he was watched by the police for 14 months, but they did not arrest him. He was arrested at his native place and brought down to Bombay. No identification parade was held. When he was in jail custody, the witnesses identified him, as he was pointed out by a police inspector.

That was a case got up against him by Police Inspector Hussein and another Inspector. No independent witnesses were given by the police. The Pathan witnesses were from the same village of the deceased and hence they being interested parties they had given false evidence against him. He was innocent and prayed for justice.

The case is proceeding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer Maloja with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The fourth lecture to the Free Training Class for ladies in accounts etc. will be delivered today (Thursday), at 5 p.m. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Anand Bhuvan, Girgaum Back Road.

RIALTO TALKIES.

The management of the Rialto Talkies have changed their programme since yesterday. They are now screening Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's all-talking film "Their Own Desire" starring Norma Shearer who duplicates in this film her unforgettable performance in the "Last of Mrs. Cheyney". She is delightfully supported by Belle Bennett, Lewis Stone and Robert Montgomery. Flip the Frog Cartoon comedy will also be shown for the rest of this week.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 18.

Silver ready	14 3 0
Difference	—1 anna.
Silver forward	14 2 0
Difference	—1 anna.

Market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Chaitra	49 15 0

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 18.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32.
April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|8 1|16
March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|32
April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32
May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D. D. 929
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 30 Days 134 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 7|8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 52

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE.

New York|London 4.85 7|8 17th instant
Shanghai|London 1|4 1|16 18th instant
Japan|London 2|0 3|8 17th instant
London|Paris 124.15 17th instant
London|Belgium 34.87 17th instant
London|Switzerland 25.25 17th instant
London|Italy 92.75 17th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £4-4-11 1|2 16th instant; £4.4.10 1|4 17th instant

Silver London Ready £14 1|2 16th instant; £14 1|4 17th instant

Silver London Forward £14 7|16 16th instant; 14 3|16 17th instant

Silver New York Ready 31 3|4 16th instant; 30 3|4 17th instant

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5|8 per cent. 16th instant; 2 21|32 per cent. 17th instant

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 13|16 per cent. 16th instant; 2 27|32 per cent. 17th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|4 per cent. 3 Mos 5-1|2 per cent 6 Mos 5 per cent 12 Mos 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet, India bought and sold. China sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 18.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63-3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89|6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 88-6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 73/3

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 94/6.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 82/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4

5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs. 95/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 92-14.

6p.c. Bonds due 1933-33 Rs. 100-1.

5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-7.

5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/4

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—19th March settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-2-0; 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-2.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	45	12	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	41	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	45	12	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33 Highest 151 34/8 Closing Rs. 34/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/12 Highest Rs. 34/9 Closing Rs. 34/8/6.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FEEBLE ATTEMPT TO PULL UP PRICES.

Healthier Tone.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

The share market ruled rather steady to-day. Some bulls made a feeble attempt to pull up prices but there being no response from the public, there was a small rise. The tone of the market is healthy, but in the absence of any important buying the market is grinding within narrow limits. Bombay Burma and Cement shares ruled very steady. Tata Steel and Iron shares were quiet but steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 708, 7, 12, 10, 14, 13;
Century 265; 62; 65;
Colaba 108; 9;
Crescent 80; 79;
Fazul 407, 6; 8; 6; 11;
Indore 363; 65;
Madhowji N. 30;
Nagpur 376; 72; 76;
New Great 168; 66; 70;
Pearl 248, 45; 49;
Simplex 71; 72; 71;
Swadeshi 287; 86; 90;
Burma 460; 57; 61; 65;
Hydro 110-10;
Tram 119-6; 120;
Dec. 283.2;
Ord. 24; 23-10; 24-2; 24;
Bundi 14-14; 15-2;
Indian 186; 90;
Katni Ord. 162; 67;
Alcock 167; 66;

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-8
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	713-2
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	265
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	376-4
100 Colaba	109-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	79-6
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-6
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	411-4
100 Finlay	99
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	132-8
1000 Hindustan	1,408
100 Indore Malwa	305
100 Jamshed Pasi	99
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11
100 Khatau	111-4
100 Kohinoor	150
250 Laxmi	1125
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Manockji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	170
100 New City	65
250 Pabani	146-4
250 Pearl	249-6
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-8-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	71-14
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	290-10
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	667-8
500 Vishnu	1620
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1067-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	268-12
100-50 India	83-12
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-2
70 Gwalior	68-8
250 India	190
100 Katni 1st P	103-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	665
100 Katni	167.8
10 Punjab P	9
10 Punjab	8-12
100 Shahabad	153-2

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17-13
200-100 Oriental	1625
10 Vulcan	8-0-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val.	605-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-0
100 Tata Hydro P.	108-4
100 Tata Hydro	110-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1070
1000 Tata Power	470

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	767-8
100 Amritsar Pacu	4-8
100 Central Province	83-0
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	645

MINING

10 Central India	9-13-0
10 Shivrajpur	14-6
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46
30 Tata Steel D.	283.2
75 Tata Steel	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	166-4
250 Bom. Steam P	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	181-4
50 Bom. Telephone	48
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	465
50 Bom. Burma New	171-4
100 Indian Bleaching	141
15 Scindia	8-0-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	63-10-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101.3

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Owing to removal of time restrictions the market opened at Rs. 203|12 for Broach A|M. delivery at 8 a.m. Business even in small unit at a premium of As. 8|- for purchase and a discount of As. 8|- on sales is possible. Business in a multiple of 10 bales is done now and the market is now rendered absolutely free of trading rules. The Board of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., is now facing a serious situation and it remains to be seen how they deal with the present situation. More or less it is a law-less market. There was good enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 206|4. At this level there was some profit-taking. Liverpool opened at a decline of 8 points and rates in the local market receded to Rs. 204/8 and were quoted at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	205/4
Broach J/A.	212
Oomra Mar.	182
Bengal Mar.	180/4
Oomra May	162
Bengal May	159/8

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Bengal		4,200
Fine M.-G. Oomra	1400	5,300

ROOM RATE

Bombay, March 18.

Bengal 160 March
Bengal 150 May
May 205 A|M
Broach 213 J|A
Umra 212 J|A
Umra 181 March

SPOT RATE

Bombay, March 18.

Bengal 173 Superfine; 169 Fine; 165 Fully Good; 161 Good.

Rajputana 172 Superfine; 168 Fine; 164 Fully Good; 160 Good.

Punjab 171 Superfine; 167 Fine; 163 Fully Good; 159 Good.

Umra No. 3 188 Superfine; 184 Fine; 180 Fully Good.

C. P. No. 1 202 Superfine; 198 Fine; 194 Fully Good

C. P. No. 2 194 Superfine; 190 Fine; 186 Fully Good.

SANPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

March	150 60	—3.50
June	144—20	—3.30
Sept.	140.90	—3.00

READY COTTON SALES.

100 G G Kesha and Co. Pandurna 192

100 G. G. Kesha and Darwah 185

102 Toyopoddar Okara 220

96 G G Keshu anl Co Wun 192

100 Chhagan Pitambar Chalesgaon 170-1|2

50 Kotak and Co. Verabal 185

100 G. G. Keshu and Co. Dhamangaon 186

192 P. R. Vakharia Sundharul 175-1|2

100 H Nenshi Khandwa 189-1|2

100 Jamnadas Narshi Jamjodhpur 177.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F. G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Singh-Punjab F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	195
Yeotmal Fine	185
Arvi Fine	185
Amraoti Fine	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180
Mulkapur Fine	175
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia Fine	170
Muthia F. G.	165
Nanded Purna F. G. G. S.	190
Sailu F. G. G. S.	180
Parbhani F. G. G. S.	185
Burwah Sanavad Fine	185
Indore/Ujjain Fine	195
Broach Fine	215
Broach F. G.	210

COTTON OPTIONS PREMIUM.

Bombay, March 18.

Broach A/M.	8	12	0
Broach J/A.	25	8	0

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1931.

PRINCES' OPPORTUNITY.

Lord Irwin's address to the Chamber of Princes evinces his keen desire to give them some timely, wholesome counsel, suggested mainly by his own lively experience of the avalanche of public opinion in India. But he missed his nearly last opportunity to give full expression to all that must have been in his mind, and only the Princes with any insight can guess all he meant to convey. With more than conventional interest, he said: "You stand at the parting of the ways, and the road to which your deliberations in London have guided you is, I believe the road which will best promote your own interests, the interests of your subjects and of India. It means, as we all recognise, a departure from a tradition which has lasted for 100 years..... It means the passing of the old conditions in which you have been able to develop on your own lines, affected but little by the movements around you." He also gently warned the Princes that "there would come to them more and more responsibility for bringing their administration to the level demanded of all modern Governments" and that unwittingly Princes "cannot fail to be a danger to the whole body of their own." These quotations fairly suggest the ideas in Lord Irwin's mind, but it is a pity he was not plain enough Mahatma Gandhi expressed those very ideas more clearly when he said regarding the proposed Federation: "An undiluted autocracy, however benevolent it may be, and an almost undiluted democracy are an incompatible mixture bound to result in an explosion." We would go farther and say that, Federation or no Federation, there cannot be in the future anywhere in India anything like undiluted autocracy.

When Lord Irwin came down to details of administration, he failed more to do justice to himself or to the needs of the country. He placed before the Princes a programme of commonplace administrative reforms, such as have often been adumbrated by the Princes themselves, though not actually carried out. These reforms include proper administration of justice, economy in the Princes' private and State expenditure, reasonable taxation, special attention to nation-building activities, and a few other improvements which generally constitute what may be called good government. But India cannot afford to forget the cardinal principle that good government is no substitute for self-government Lord Irwin himself described the programme as only "minima requirements of good administration." It is significant too that in speaking of proper administration of justice he said that "there must be a reign of law based either expressly or tacitly on the broad goodwill of the community." This is only a vague way of suggesting that the true law of the land must interpret the will of the people.

The Maharaja of Patiala did well to make it clear at the Chamber that the Princes' delegation had accepted only the principle of Federation and that too subject to the detailed scheme of Federation being acceptable to them. It is good for the Princes and for India that they have accepted the principle of Federation. But from the details of the Sankey Report and the fact that the Liberals and the Conservatives have accepted the principle of responsibility at the centre only because of the inclusion of the Princes in the Federation, we cannot but infer that the Princes' part in the Federation is weighted, that they are informally promised a representation beyond the population strength of the States, and that States representatives are meant to be only the nominees of the Princes. We have already commended the Princes for consenting to join the Federation. But we must suspend more detailed comment on their part in the scheme till their minimum detailed demands are known One thing, however, it is time everybody concerned understood clearly. The Congress, at any rate would never be a party to a scheme in which the Princes remain a permanent dead-weight or in which a fair number of the State representatives are not elected by the people of the States. It will also be in the interests of the smooth working of any federal scheme if the Princes declare Responsible Government to be their goal and exhibit willingness to make an immediate approach towards the goal. And whenever there is any discussion about Sovereignty or paramountcy, it would be well for all concerned to remember or be reminded of the fundamental principle of the Sovereignty of the People.

A RAILWAY RAMP.

To make up for past improvidence the Railways have launched upon a furious and, let us add, spurious, campaign of economy, thus hoping to beguile the public who are now startled to find that the Agents of the Railways are on the ramp for increased fares and eccentric cuts. Retrenchment invariably means the manipulation of the axe on Indian employees to make sure that no white skin suffers even the slightest scratch in the process. The railway hierarchy are out for a ten per cent. saving, and as they are not disposed to sacrifice even one per cent. of their covenanted emoluments and help the country whose salt they eat, the Administration has to play havoc with the indigenous establishment until the salaries of dismissed Indians amount to ten per cent. of the current expenditure. Officers recruited from England hold together and the interests of the most inefficient of their class are generally well-protected while the anti-Indian retrenchment campaign works its ruthless way.

Railways, as corporations, have neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned, and the battle of racial cliques is fought with the inexorable resolve of a "War Council." While the policy of retrenchment and de-Indianisation is steadily pursued, the public are also to be mulcted of large sums in the shape of increased fares. The news that suburban rail fares will be raised by ten to thirty per cent. has caused grave dissatisfaction in the city and the suburbs and if this panicky measure of the instantaneous multiplying of receipts is not given up, there is danger of the present revenue itself showing a decline as the result of prohibitive extortion. Do the railways expect more passenger traffic by this disastrous increase? As hundreds of railwaymen are being axed, the Agents possibly imagine that they have themselves created a class likely to make use of the suburban railways in their daily quest of mythical jobs! The proposal reverses the whole scheme of relieving congestion in Bombay and enlarging suburban areas for residential purposes. The burden is imposed at a time when middle class livelihood in Bombay has reached a precarious level. People were encouraged by the Government and Railways to migrate to the Suburbs on the assurance of cheap travel, and now when the results of the exodus are nearly consolidated, people are told by the bunglers that they should pay 30 per cent. extra for their travel. Trusting people who invested in land and houses at Chembur and Khar Road have now the option of paying the penalty for railway mismanagement or walking away from the suburbs with their land and buildings! Electrical service was inaugurated as a marvel of speedy, economical travel, and the public paid for it. And is it any surprise that working costs are high when the staff is overpaid and overmanned at the top? The public are to-day called upon to pay for the Chola Power House folly and its attendant waste. The Power House cost a crore and a half, and there is now a regular colony of European officers, expensively to generate power in place of the cheap supply obtainable from hydro-electric works. For the energy produced every day a comparatively cheap and well-qualified Indian staff should be adequate, and the routine work does not require the crowd of European officers comfortably quartered there. Tennis courts and a golf course have been provided for the recreation of the Colony; it is a Kenya Colony "in little" where Indians are relegated to low-paid drudgery and the favoured ones thrive in luxury. If there is honest retrenchment, a stroke or two can be done here, but it is only one of the concealed corners and crevices of the administrative edifice where colour-lords are sheltered during the process of getting rid of Indian staff for a ten per cent. economy. If suburban traffic is to be encouraged, and the civic lungs of Bombay kept clear and healthy, the Railways should reduce the costs of working by the depletion of foreign sinecurists and so provide cheap fares.

Fares have in this instance been raised to a scale that is bound to repel traffic. The measure amounts to a breach of faith with suburban residents who left the city in the hope that the speeches delivered by the Agents at elections ceremonies contained some semblance of truth. We are now left with an expensive plant operated by expensive men and the poor man has, as it were, his nose pressed on the grinding-stone to pay for official squandermania. With retrenchment at one end and public exaction at the other, the Railways are forfeiting the goodwill and confidence which they as public utility undertakings should strive to secure.

TRIFLES.

According to a letter written to a friend, Mr. Jinnah has abandoned his idea of entering British public life. The letter does not, however, say why he finally decided to withhold the intended honour to British politics. But that was unnecessary. None of the Parties was good enough for Mr. Jinnah's patronage.

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As to his intention of returning in August, the country need not be disappointed. The letter was written before the signing of the Truce. And as soon as the Hindu-Muslim problem is definitely solved, Mr. Jinnah will certainly make it convenient to antedate his return for the purpose of receiving the Nation's congratulations on the establishment of peace and inter-communal concord.

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Speaking on the Round Table Conference, Sir Samuel Hoare instructed: "the Government here and in India to see whether between now and the time when they renewed their discussion they would not in some way reassure the Moslem friends in India."

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The Governments concerned have postponed action until the King-Emperor's Birthday. They, however, intend appointing a small committee consisting, of, among others, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Fazli Hussain, and Mr. Haig immediately to explore the bye-ways also. Meanwhile the Raja of Palinpur and Messrs. A. H. Ghaznavi and Co. are contemplating the holding of an All India Muslim Conference to cable their gratitude for Sir Samuel Hoare's libel.

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The return of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to the Frontier has been a signal for amazing demonstrations. It was characterised by huge processions, enthusiastic reception by "Red Shirts" and others, and mammoth meetings one of which was attended by 100,000 persons.

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As to the Khan himself, he abandoned himself to irresponsible sedition. He openly preached the boycott of foreign cloth and of liquor, the use of Khaddar and allegiance to Gandhiji. He even referred to Swaraj. I shuddered.

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But, by the grace of God, I have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the British Empire is intact, that there is no sign of aggression or any military preparation on the part of the Bolsheviks or the Afghans and that the peace and tranquility of the Province have not been affected by tumulucous ovations to the Frontier "Gandhi"

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Apropos of St. George's: Lord Beaverbrook "said that Mr. Gandhi would be waiting for the result of the bye-election to know whether the Conservative Party through its leader would continue to support a socialist policy."

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Frequent attempts were made to seek confirmation of the above from Gandhiji. But he was invariably much too busy to afford time for it.

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When a last attempt was made, armed with Lord Rothermere's "Gandhi is watching St. George's" Mahatma Gandhi was found to be too deeply engrossed in the antics of the Vanars.

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Replying to interpellations in the Madras Council on the lathi charges, Sir Mahomed Usman, the Home Member said: "let by-gones be by-gones". Who can say that there is no change of heart on the part of the officials after the Delhi Agreement!

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The Treasury Bench has found out a new weapon to silence critics in the Assembly. Replying to a host of interpellations regarding the separation of Burma from India, Schuster and Crerar observed a vow of silence on the plea that "the question was now seized by the Round Table Conference". Does it not look like "sub-judice" threat hurled at journalists, to stifle criticism?

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Speaking on the separation of Burma in the Assembly, Mr. T. Rangacharlar began "When as Chairman of the Cinema Enquiry Committee, I went to Burma two years ago.....". But what has the separation of Burma to do with the "movie" and "talkie" experiences of the Dewan Bahadur?

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION.

DEPOSITOR'S REPRESENTATION; RESOLUTIONS BY CIRCULAR AND LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

(By Principal Sohrab R. Davar.)

V.

We have noted one aspect of the unsatisfactory state of law applying to directors of a company. We may now take up some interesting points in this connection. It must come as a surprise to many that our Companies Act makes no provision either for compulsory retirement or expulsion of directors. The Act is absolutely silent on this matter and the Table "A" which, as every student of Company Law knows, is not compulsory, if not adopted, only indicates suitable clauses which may be adopted at the option of the promoters who get the Articles of Association of a company prepared. If they deliberately omit to get inserted clauses providing for "retirement by rotation" with which the man in the street is so conversant, two directors may continue in office for life, even in spite of bankruptcy, and similar other small incidents. This law applies to banking companies in common with other joint stock companies and is supported by decided English High Court cases on that footing. It is a fortunate incident that by convention articles include clauses for retirement by rotation in most cases. Why not make this compulsory in case of banking companies? Preferably the whole board should retire and be re-elected every year by compulsion, as in case of Canada, under the Canadian Act. The Act goes further and gives specific powers to shareholders to remove the chairman, vice-chairman, or director of the bank by a simple majority on the ground of "maladministration or other specified and apparently just cause". We should also go further and add that the Chairman and Managing Director of a bank should be re-elected at least every three years by the shareholders.

UNFAIR CONTROL

It may be argued that if the Articles of Association do not contain a clause for "retirement by rotation" or by any other similar method, why should not the shareholders make a new article and add same? The answer is that such a course would require a special resolution with three-quarters votes which in practice is very difficult to secure. Besides, holding three-quarters voting power does not necessarily mean holding of three-quarters of the capital outlay. In one case we came across thirty per cent of capital made up of shares of rupees thirty each only, and the balance of capital was divided with shares of much larger amount, say, Rs. 500/- each. The former were given to promoters in consideration of "time and trouble taken in floating the company", and the latter were allotted to the public. The confiding public judge of the extent of this so-called remuneration from the smallness of the total value of shares given, being all the time unconscious of the important fact that each such share carried a vote and that thirty per cent of the effective voting power was being handed over to interested parties, thereby rendering themselves helpless in connection with the passing of special resolutions requiring three-fourths of the votes, by which alone any important alteration in the Articles or any other equally important step could be taken. To expect these interested holders of the founders' shares to be with them would be a vain hope in cases where the founders' interests as directors (they generally appoint themselves as directors or hold some other principal office in connection with the working of the company) are in direct conflict. This will also show one other weakness of the present law where people can secure complete control over a company formed with public money, without having to pay anything out of their pockets except, of course, that

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on February 28, March 6, 13 and 17 respectively.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

URGENCY OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC INQUIRY

(BY "FELON")

The treatment meted out to the "C" class political prisoners in some of the Bombay Presidency Prisons has now become a matter of public controversy. The harrowing tales of the released Satyagrahi prisoners on the one hand and complacent,—almost audacious,—statements in the Legislature from the official side on the other should, in the name of justice and fairness to both sides, call for an impartial public enquiry. Otherwise to the logician or to the man-in-the-street the versions of either side will mean only a statement against a statement. No one in this country will, having been witness to the ways of the officialdom all these years and particularly the hush-hush policy pursued in connection with allegations of official excesses, take the Government version without a strong pinch of salt. This mental attitude of the public is further fortified by the steady and consistent refusal of the authorities concerned to agree to an impartial public inquiry into the conditions in some of the gaols against whose administration damning allegations have been made. If the Government expects that its version or answers to interpellations in the Legislature should be taken as the fact it cannot then object to any public inquiry if only to challenge a suspicious and distrustful public. The truth of the matter is that the Visapur blunder has been an unexpected blow to the prestige-ridden bureaucracy.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

The two prisons, above all others, in the Presidency of which most critical statements have been made are the Yeravda Central Prison and the Visapur Temporary Prison. The present writer considers it a privilege to have seen both the gaols and that in the "C" class too. But it is regrettable that his personal experience has been too limited to enable him to give anything like an exhaustive narration. I have, however, no hesitation in declaring that most of the statements made in the public press and platform are based on facts which cannot be denied. The wonder is that stronger things have not been said or written.

UNJUST CLASSIFICATION

The classification of political prisoners is, I feel, as unjust and iniquitous in theory as it is provocative and outrageous in practice. And no self-respecting political worker can accept it in principle without stultifying the cause in furtherance of which he has cheerfully embraced voluntary suffering. Be this as it may, what concerns one is the abuse of this classification. A "C" class political prisoner stands on the same footing as a common felon in respect of the treatment he receives, except this that he is not allowed to mix with the latter. Add to this the code of the Satyagrahi conduct in jail. This has facilitated the administration to pursue its policy of seeking to break the spirit of an unresisting Satyagrahi prisoner.

OFFICIAL USE OF GANDHIJI'S NAME

The officials [illegible]out compunction [illegible]ke the na[illegible]any Satof re[illegible]occasion respon[illegible]Gandhi[illegible]ist. He has [illegible]e with the [illegible]o you say [illegible]. It is [illegible]ort I gave to [illegible]which we all [illegible]respect an[illegible]ntion this just[illegible]what lengths [illegible]are prepared [illegible]stify, but to [illegible]of harassing [illegible]the politicals. [illegible]go into the que[illegible]on and conduct [illegible]y must have by [illegible]- tenable are th[illegible]- tions and code [illegible] pecting person [illegible] am convinced th[illegible] urgent need for [illegible] equivocal repudia[illegible] these. In future [illegible] as the Civil Disob[illegible] palgu arises and if [illegible] becomes the pivot [illegible] gramme, it must be [illegible] ly new basis with ch[illegible] The reason for this is

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Egypt Follows India.

It is gratifying to note that Gandhism has begun to penetrate other countries also. Egyptian Nationalists are reported by Reuter to be adopting Indian methods for encouraging local industries. Nahas Pasha, the successor of Zaghlul, has led the way by using indigenous cloth. The problem of Egypt is in its essential similar to that of India and we have no doubt that methods adopted in India will succeed there as certainly as they are doing in India. And we feel sure that the hope expressed by Gandhiji in his historic statement is not going to remain unrealised. Gandhism will lead the world to peace and real freedom.

Mr. David's Appeal.

Mr. M. I. David who has been pleading for goodwill as between Europeans and Indians with a tenacity of purpose that is admirable, has issued a statement to the Press suggesting the formation of a "Welfare for India League". This is an opportune move and in the right direction. We entirely agree with Mr. David that "a great common effort is essential if lasting peace, genuine good-will and general prosperity are to prevail" and that "it is important that efforts to discover points of contact with Indians should not be relaxed". Mr David's name is a further guarantee that the League has been conceived in the right spirit.

European's Duty.

This is the opportunity of the European in India for, as Mr. David says, "Mahatma Gandhi the saint faces the world to-day at the peak of his power as Mr. Gandhi the statesman". And from that peak of power he has appealed to Englishmen for good-will. Mr. David's proposal enables Europeans to respond to that appeal in the spirit in which "the great peace-breaker" has become "the greatest Peace-maker". It remains to be seen whether they will follow Mr. David's splendid lead and accept the olive branch extended by Mahatma Gandhi.

One-Sided.

In his speech at Jaipur the Viceroy said: "Throughout my conversations with Mr. Gandhi I felt complete assurance that I could implicitly trust his word and I am confident that he will do every thing in his power to give effect to those undertakings which are recorded in the published statement." But does the Viceroy feel the same confidence in the provincial Governments and is he, himself doing everything in his power to give effect to the settlement? We have to ask that question in view of the reports that in several parts of the country police raj is still in evidence and a number of Satyagrahis, convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement under varying charges according to the whims of the prosecution, are still unreleased. It is amazing, for instance, to learn that an eminent leader like Vir Wamanrao Joshi, President Berar Provincial Congress Committee and the First Berar Dictator, is still in prison. However, we shall continue to urge all Congress Committees to do their part under the settlement honourably. If it comes to that they can resume the struggle with all the strength of a clean conscience.

Worthless Apologia.

We fear the reply of the Home Member defending the Bengal Government's attitude towards the detenus is much too weak to impress any one. It is no use verbally to assure the Bengal Council that "there was not a single person detained under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for his political activities or in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement." The point is that these persons have been deprived of their liberty without fair and legal trial. And assuming that the detenus are guilty of crimes worse than those involved in Civil Disobedience no amount of Executive assurances can mitigate the scandal of Government's refusal to place them before a judicial tribunal.

FRITTERING AWAY OF INDIA'S GOLD RESOURCES.

SOME TELLING FIGURES ILLUSTRATING RYOTS' HARDSHIP.

(BY VITHALDAS KANJI BHUTA.)

II*

"Frittering away of India's gold resources" is not a fiction, sprung out of the imaginative brains of the politically-minded Indian agitators; it is a solid fact, and every student of Indian Finance and Currency problems knows it—even though the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, may try his juggling with figures, and attempt to side-track the issue—and even though the apologist of officialdom at Bori Bunder may try to camouflage the disastrous effects of the financial policy of Sir B. Blackett's "Black Act" (18d. ratio.)

TELLING FIGURES.

I would just quote some telling figures, as to how the policy of the financial pundits at Simla has resulted in frittering away India's Gold and Sterling resources. This has been done in an attempt to bolster up the unnatural ratio—with disastrous effects—not only to India's trade and industry—but also to India's "credit"—for which the authorities at Simla and Whitehall want "safeguards".

Such a sound critic of Finance as the London "Statist" said in a recent article:—

"We question, whether a drastic financial policy of currency deflation, aiming at the safeguarding of ..... the new parity of the rupee, would be justified, if judged in the light of the wider interests of India as a whole."

FRITTERING AWAY OF GOLD RESOURCES.

I quote below the following figures, which are available till January 28, 1931—with corresponding figures of the previous 2 years.

It should be noted, that the sad effects of Reverse Councils are not fully included, in these figures:—

(In millions of rupees.)

	Jan. 26 1929	Jan. 27 1930	Jan. 28 1931.
Notes in circulation	1890.9	1800.0	1573.6
Reserve—Silver coins	947.8	1040.8	1150.8
Reserve—Indian securities	432.7	386.0	95.8
Reserve—Silver Bullion	41.2	29.0	55.6
Reserve—Indian Bills	70.0		10.0
Reserve—Gold	322.1	322.7	266.4
Reserve—Sterling Securities	77.1	21.5	

We have to remember that the rupee is really worth about 3½ annas in 2 years only—Indian securities have been down by about 337 million rupees—sterling securities are less by 77 million rupees—and Gold reserves have lost about 56 million rupees—all with the object of propping up the unnatural exchange ratio of 18d.—the financial "Black Act" of Sir B. Blackett, whose worthy successor, Sir George Schuster, hangs on to the legacy, with all his might and main. The people—I mean the agricultural 'ryots' of India—have been sore'y hit by the falling prices.

I would best quote the wise words of a British journalist—to bring home to "The Times of India"—and to the people led astray by its daily dope. Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes:—

"Fate willed it that this crisis should break upon us, while the upheaval of world-finance was shaking India. No country has felt so grievously the consequences of the fall in prices, which resulted from the recent appreciation of gold. The bankers of New York and Paris have done more to further world-revolution than all the Communists of Moscow. In three years wheat prices in the great central plain of the Ganges have fallen from seven to four and at last to two rupees per "maund" (82 lbs.). Jute, the main crop of Bengal, dropped also to a half of last year's price, and so one might go on.

"We in England hardly notice the fall in the value of silver relatively to gold. It means catastrophe to the Indian village, where hoards of silver ornaments are the basis of credit. The Indian Government had gone beyond Mr. Churchill's achievement in his handling of the pound sterling; it raised the exchange value of the rupee, which had long stood comfortably at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. The usual consequences of deflation followed: the creditor and the "rentier" gained, while the importer secured a considerable advantage. But in India the creditor is often, and the importer is, usually, an Englishman. India must have her full financial autonomy—without the so-called "safeguards"—which would increase the misery of the people—and leave the country at the mercy of foreign financial quacks."

*The first article appeared on 17th instant.

THE HALF-NAKED FAKIR

(By Dravin B. Divanji.)

My recollections go back to 1915. It was Christmas then. The Indian National Congress was holding its 30th session in Bombay. It was considered a historic session, not so much because every year that the Congress meets it is considered historic, but because for the first time after the split in 1907 at Surat, the moderates and extremists of those days had met together on a common platform to take their annual stock of the nation's grievances, and in addition to pass a resolution on self-Government, that is Government of the people, by the people and for the people a catch-phrase of those days which has no place in the political dictionary of India of to-day.

I was a volunteer then. My post of duty was near the pulpit and I had heard distinctly various speeches delivered on the resolution on self-Government. I have a vivid recollection of how mightily I was pleased when I heard the extempore poem-speech of Mrs. Naidu on this resolution.

On the last day of the Congress after the session was over I and my cousin (who was also a volunteer) came out in the open compound from the pandal, and to our utter astonishment we saw a few yards from us a middle-aged man dressed in dhoti, angarkha (long coat) and Kathiawari turban standing in company with some two or three of his disciples. He was Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the liberator of Indians in South Africa who had just returned home from his country of adoption.

For four days I was in an atmosphere of fine speeches, fine dresses and fine tiffins. No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi did not then appeal to me. I remarked to my cousin and he simultaneously echoed my remark that Mr. Gandhi would be a hopeless failure if he tried his methods of Passive Resistance (the word Satyagraha was not known then) in winning self-Government for India (Independence was out of question then). A few minutes later my captain approached me and asked me to escort Mr. Gandhi to the bungalow of the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, where a garden party was arranged in honour of either Mr. Gandhi himself or the Congress President. I do not quite remember to-day in whose honour. I obeyed the command, not because I considered it a privilege to escort this Passive Resister of South Africa, but because I thought that after a day's good work I had a splendid opportunity of a pleasant drive in a car from Church Gate to Peddar Road.

Fifteen years have rolled by. On the 18th Mahatma Gandhi was to address a public meeting at Vile Parle. On his way there he was to stop at Khar to see a friend of his. It was about 6-25 a.m. Other members of my family had already left for Parle and I was left behind as I had not taken bath. When I was just going to the bath room, a neighbour rushed to my rooms and told me that Mahatma Gandhiji's car was waiting outside my bungalow and that he was inquiring about Mr. Kevalram's house. Bath be damned, let the water from the pipe overflow in the tub; I did not care to switch off the lights; I put on my shirt and half-mad I rushed to the gate, all the while forgetting that the doors of my house were open and that some two hundred rupees in notes were lying in an open drawer. I bowed in reverence and was asked to show the house of Mr. Kevalram (his two daughters have just been released as a result of truce). I left Mahatma Gandhiji there and came hurriedly back to my house, feeling happy that it was after all good that I was left behind. I shall never forget these eight minutes of my life. I wish I had told Mahatma Gandhi how differently I had thought about him fifteen years ago. But I was completely dumb-founded at the very first sight of him, indeed I was so overjoyed at what had happened that I did not know what to speak.

But being a close student of Indian politics and a vigilant observer of its ever-changing panorama, I realise to-day whether truce is followed by war or whether it is followed by peace, that Mahatma Gandhi, the Passive Resister of South Africa as I knew him fifteen years ago, and the half-naked fakir of to-day holds in his palm the fate of the mightiest Empire in the world.

After this greatest event of modern history takes place, and it is bound to take place despite Churchills and Lord Lloyds, at no distant date, the name of Lord Irwin will perhaps be forgotten but the name Mahatma Gandhi will resound for all ages.

NON-RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Question In Assembly.

—:o:—

"LOCAL GOVT. TAKING PROMPT ACTION"

NEW DELHI, March 18.

When the Legislative Assembly met, to-day, Mr. Ranga Iyer put a short notice question enquiring about the release of Satyagrahis convicted under Sections 147, 353, and 447 I. P. C. and 107 Criminal Procedure Code.

Sir James Crerar replied: "I have not as yet complete and definite figures showing, respectively, the number of persons who have been released and not been released, but I am satisfied that the Local Governments have taken, and are taking, prompt action. I wish, however, to take this opportunity of explaining that the question of whether an offence involved violence other than technical violence or incitement to violence other than technical violence is a question to be determined by the actual facts of each case, and not with reference to the particular provisions of the Law under which a person was convicted or is being tried. The object of including the word "technical" in the relevant provisions of the settlement was to give the benefit of the amnesty in cases where although violence had been used or incitement to violence had been given the violence was not of such a character as to preclude a view being taken favourable to the person convicted or undertrial prisoner. The Hon. Member will no doubt realise that it is not practicable to lay down a hard and fast rule, and that the discretion must be left to the Local Government, but I can assure him that the Local Governments have applied and will apply these provisions in a liberal spirit.

Mr. G. P. Singh: Are the Government aware that many prisoners in Bihar and Orissa have not yet been released, and this is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Congress circles.

Sir James Crerar: I have not yet got detailed figures, but I will go into the matter when the figures come before me.

DETENUS IN BENGAL.

Mr. A. N. Dutt: Has not the Government noticed the letter of the Congress Secretary who says that the detenus in Bengal have not yet been released, and that the Bengal Government has not released as yet all those who were convicted and who can be released under the terms of the General Amnesty?

Sir James Crerar:—I must refer the Hon. Member to the terms of the settlement which does not apply to the detenus under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—

Consideration of the Finance Bill was resumed, and the entire pre-lunch sitting was taken up by two lengthy speeches by Mr. Sant Singh and Mr. Ankalsaria.

MAHATMA AND GOVT.

Mr. Sant Singh referred to the grievances of the Sikh prisoners and narrated how the Government had been unable to pacify the Sikhs over the Sisganj Gurdwara wrong. He said that this Government which prided itself on being organised, had failed to make its local Governments carry out its orders, while Gandhiji and other National leaders had proved that their hold on the country was so great that a mere word from them had stopped the Civil Disobedience movement. Mr. Sant Singh also took the opportunity of putting in a vigorous plea for the rights of the Sikhs in the constitutional discussions now on, and pleaded that India which would look to the Sikhs to defend the country must not forget to give them a fair deal in the Punjab.

Mr. Ankalsaria asked the House to be consistent, so that having voted the grants, they must give the funds. He declared that considering the political and economic conditions, the Finance Member had done very best of a very bad job.

Mr. B. Das: That is so. He has done the best of a bad job. (Laughter).

Mr. Ankalsaria: He deserves our sympathy and support in all the proposals subject to reasonable amendments. (Cries of "Oh" and laughter).

LABOUR AND MATURITY.

The speaker next spoke regarding the work of the Round Table Conference and said that it was a great achievement for them to accomplish in nine weeks, labours requiring nine months to mature.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Isn't that bad taste?

The President: The Hon'ble member must bear in mind the dignity of the House.

Mr. Ankalsaria then criticised the Federation Scheme and said that what India needed was a strong centralised State.

BELGAUM, March 18.

The Tarun Bharat Printing Press of Belgaum, which was closed down as it was required on February 7 to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Ordinance, was reopened on February 28 and the paper resumed publication since yesterday.—A. P.

ARABS AND THE SEA.

Maulvi Nadvi's Lecture

—:o:—

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE AGAINST ORIENTALISTS' VIEW.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Committee for the encouragement of Islamic learning Bombay, Maulavi Sayed Suleiman Nadvi, the well-known Muslim scholar and the Director of Shibli Academy of Azamgarh delivered the first lecture of a series of lectures on "Navigation of the Arabs" on Wednesday evening at the Anjuman Islam Hall.

It was a large and distinguished gathering that assembled to hear Maulvi Suleiman. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

Interviewing the lecturer to the audience Mr. Justice Mirza observed that he needed no introduction as it was enough to mention that he was a student of the late Maulana Shibli Nomani.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Maulvi Sayed Suleiman began the lecture by a geographical survey of Arabia. He said it was only natural that the people of a country which was surrounded on the one side by the Red Sea, on the other by Persian Gulf and on the third by Arabean Sea should be well-versed in the art of Navigation. He proceeded to examine other natural causes which contributed to the creation of sea-mindedness among the Arabs. Firstly he said Arabia was not a fertile land and therefore the Arabs had to turn to something other than land to maintain themselves. The alternative was to turn their attention to sea and make a living by using its resources. Secondly the Arabs by their very nature were a practical race and therefore they took to trade and industry and they could do so only by coming into contact with other peoples whom they had to reach by the sea if they wanted to reach quickly. Whether they wanted to reach to India or China or to the African coast they had to cross the sea. It was but natural that they should become a sea-faring people.

He did not agree with the view held by some Orientalists that in the beginning the Arabs were not a sea-faring race or they were afraid of the sea. The speaker contended that no people could have in their language a strong vocabulary dealing with almost every branch of Navigation unless they had a good knowledge of the subject. "How could you expect a people to talk of things of which they had no idea?" he asked. And he pointed out that even the pre-Islamic Arabic literature was full of words referring to Navigation. Another factor that went to prove that the Arabs knew much of Navigation was their admitted proficiency in the science of Astronomy which was so much needed for purposes of Navigation.

Yet another factor that contributed to make the Arabs a sea-faring people was their contact on the one side, with the Greeks and the Romans and on the other with the Persians both of whom were sea-faring races and it had its desired effect on the Arabs.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS.

Maulvi Suleiman then proceeded to show how full was the Arabic language of words dealing with Navigation. He observed that the one fact was enough to show the sea-faring nature of the Arabs and to prove conclusively that they had a very accurate knowledge of the art of Navigation.

He gave scores of Arabic words and their origins and showed what influence the contact of the Arabs with the Greeks, Romans, Persians and Indians had on the language. By quoting couplets of Arabic poets of even the pre-Islamic period he pointed out that the allegation made by certain Orientalists that the Arabs were not a sea-faring race was absolutely baseless and said that even to this day there were descendents of the early Arabs scattered on the Indian sea coast who were called "Navaits" and that was also a proof of their forefathers having been in constant touch with these parts which would have been impossible for them were they not well versed in the art of Navigation.

The president in his concluding remarks observed that there was enough historic evidence to show that the Arabs were a sea-faring race and undertook great voyages. They reached India and China by the sea. He hoped the lectures would help to create a desire among the Muslims to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Government in that direction.

Maulvi Sayed Suleiman will deliver the second lecture of the series this evening (Thursday). The subject is "The Arabs' Inventions of Nautical Instruments."

—:o:—

LONDON, March 18.

Paris.—"Le Matin" says that 20,000 persons have been thrown out of employment in Lyons' gold thread industry in consequence of new Indian customs duties.—Reuter.

MORE REMUNERATION TO MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

Debate In Bombay Council.

IRRIGATION BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Irrigation Bill which was solidly opposed by the Sind members for the past two days in the Bombay Legislative Council was referred to the Select Committee on Wednesday. The Bombay Children Act Bill was also read the third time. The Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act was also passed. This bill raised the remuneration of the Municipal auditors by Rs. 2000.

After the question hour on Wednesday, the debate on the first Reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act was resumed. The Bill sought to make the zamindars of Sind to pay for the construction of their water courses when called upon to do so, by canal officers.

LLOYD CANAL BENEFICIARIES TO PAY.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison (Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canal Construction, Karachi) moved an amendment that the provisions of the Bill, shall apply in the first instance to lands irrigable by Lloyd Canals in Sind only and that the Governor-in-Council may from time to time, by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" extend the operations of the Act to lands irrigable by such other canals in Sind as may from time to time, be improved or re-modelled for the more efficient distribution of water.

Mr. Harrison assured the House that the Act sought to give powers to the Canal Officer to change the source of water supply of any land either for more efficient distribution of water or for the settlement of any dispute concerning the water course. It was quite unimaginable that any officer from the Chief Engineer downwards, would do any harm to cultivators. The officers, he said, were not going to alter a single water course, if it was considered not necessary to do so. He did not think Government foisted the Bill, on the House at a moment's notice as it was before the Councillors for the past few months. The estimated cost of a water course, he said, would be Rs. 4 per acre, which he thought reasonable.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Harrison's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee with a request to submit their report in the first week of July.

BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT BILL.

Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member, then moved that the Report of the Select Committee to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924, be read the second time. This was done and the Bill was read the third time in a few minutes.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

Hon. Sir R. J. Vakil, (Minister of Local Self-Government) then moved for the second reading a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The object of this Bill was to increase the remuneration of the Municipal auditors from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 17,000 per annum.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola opposed the Bill and said the auditors before their appointment received Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per month in the office of the Accountant General and on retirement they received Rs. 825 each per month from the Bombay Municipality plus their pensions. Then they received fifty per cent. more than what they got in the Accountant General Office.

INCREASE INOPPORTUNE.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay South) also opposed the Bill and said that was not the time to increase the remuneration of the municipal auditors when the municipal corporation had a deficit budget.

An amendment was then moved fixing the qualifications of the auditors to Chartered Accountants. This amendment was also opposed by many Councillors, some suggesting to encourage Indian enterprise while others on the ground that the work done by the present auditors, so far was satisfactory, and therefore there was no necessity to require Chartered Accountants qualifications from them. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn and the Bill was read the third time.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Thursday.

"Gandhi Is Watching St. George's"

ROTHERMERE PRESS PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA

LONDON, March 18.

"Gandhi is watching St. George's." Readers of the Rothermere Press are assured of this in framed spaces many times on every page of the "Evening News" and "Daily Mail." The latter on the eve of St. George's bye-election splashes the India aspect of the contest in special articles, photographs and news items. The paper also publishes a letter from Sir Michael O'Dwyer enclosing a letter from an Englishman in New Delhi, professing humiliation at Muslims' jeering reception to the National Anthem at a local cinema.—Reuter.

MAHATMA, "BITTEREST ENEMY OF ENGLAND."

LONDON, March 18.

Mr. Duff Cooper in a speech at St. George's said, "Rothermere and Beaverbrook have their paid men walking in the streets announcing that to vote for me is to vote for Gandhi. Can you imagine a viler thing being done in English politics? Because I support the Viceroy, the British Government and the Conservative Party they say that I am the friend of one, whom they describe as the bitterest enemy of England. That is a libellous and vile statement."—Reuter.

Reuter's Wellington correspondent says that the House of Representatives after an all-night sitting read for the first time the ance Bill providing for reduction of ten per cent. in salaries of servants despite strong la- opposition.—Reuter.

ndon.—5,000 South Wales min truck on Tuesday as protest t the recent wage award. ited contrary to the decision leaders and their action sed anxiety as it is feared er pits will follow suit and general "down tools" poli-

GOVT. ATTACHES RAJAH'S PROPERTY

For Not Paying Land Revenue

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Mar. 17.

Some excitement has been caused in political circles here because of the attachment of moveable property belonging to the Raja of Kalakankar for non-payment of portion of kharif kisth of land revenue. The Raja had to pay about Rs. 88,000 to Government of which about Rs. 38,000 was left unpaid and for this default the Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh ordered attachment. The property so far attached includes two motor cars, one motor lorry, one motor boat, two elephants, some horses and carriages. The reason for non-payment is stated to be non-realization of rents from tenants who had been hard hit by the present economic depression.

The Raja of Kalakankar, who is 28 years old, is well-known as a political host, having entertained Mahatma Gandhi during his visits to Lucknow. It was at Kalakankar House at Lucknow that Pandit Motilal Nehru breathed his last.—A. P.

Peshawar Releases

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March 16.

Maulana Kahmir, editor of "Hamdard-i-Afghan" Allabakshahah Barqi, editor of "Naujawan Sarhad" and Sethi Ghulam Rabbani, prominent local workers who were released from the Punjab have arrived here.—A.P.

CUTCHI LOHANAS AND CONGRESS.

—:o:—

KARACHI, March 17.

Cutchi Lohana has arranged boarding and lodging for Cutchi Lohana Community, attending the Congress. Those coming should please inform Kanji Govindji.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU

Reception By Bombay Women.

—:o:—

Women of Bombay mustered strong at the Brahmin Sabha Hall on Wednesday evening to honour Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress President.

Among those present were Lady Abbas Ali Beg, Lady Currimbhoy, Mrs. Jafferbhoy Lalji, Mrs. Kshama Rao, Mrs. Leela Rao, Mrs. Bhajekar, Mrs. Ghatpure, Mrs. Baxi and others.

Lady Jagmohandas who presided on the occasion in a short speech eulogised the great work of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and her services and sacrifices for the cause of India's freedom.

Mrs. Annepurna Deshmukh garlanded Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

In a few chosen words Mrs. Nehru thanked the women of Bombay for the honour they did to her and congratulated them on the part they played in the struggle for freedom.

The pleasant function came to a happy termination after Miss Khanvalkar's singing the "Bande Matram".

Simultaneous Explosions Of Bombs.

LONDON, March, 17.

A despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade states that four bombs exploded early on Tuesday morning outside Government Offices and several persons were injured. The outrage is apparently part of a large scale demonstration by enemies of the present regime as a number of bombs were discovered during the night in the neighbourhood of the Railway Station.—Reuter.

Belgrade.—Bombs this morning badly damaged the War Office, the Finance Ministry, the Military Academy and the Officer's Home. All were apparently timed to explode simultaneously. Some were wrapped in sacking and placed in dust bins and some among building material. The officer previously mentioned was not killed, but seriously injured, whilst removing the bomb from outside the Officers' Home. One civilian and one soldier have also been wouded. The early hour accounts for the absence of heavier casualties.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Bombay Customs Fail To Impress

A large crowd turned up yesterday to see the Bombay Customs in action against the Parsi "Cyclist" in the Aga Khan Tournament. Although the Preventive Servicemen won by 6 goals to 1, they failed to impress and are not in the same form as they were this time last year. Early in the game Cowton stopped a hot shot with his shoulder, and encouraged by the shouts of their supporters, the Cyclists harrassed the opposing defence. Brewin is badly required in his old place as centre-half where he is more at time than Dique. Milne opened the scoring which was increased by Jayat Singh and Pinto. For a long time in the second half the Cyclists kept the Customs forwards at bay, but Thornber managed to find the net with a hot shot from the left wing. Pinto who was the next enterprising forward, obtained the fifth and sixth goals towards the close of the game. The Cyclists were rewarded for their pains when Pavri converted a long corner with a well-placed shot almost on time.

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS "A"

Cowton: D'Abreo and Potts: Brewin.

Dique and Kher Singh; Jagat Singh.

Milne: Feroz Khan: Pinto and K. Thornber.

PARSI CYCLISTS.

Regina: B. J. Bustry and Broacha.

Nagarwalla: Pavri and M. Chinoy.

G. Mistry: D. Doctor, S. Chinoy, Nocholson and E. Baria.

Referees: Messrs. Lees and Fernandes.

The Bombay University XI disposed of the second string of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by 4 goals to nil P. D. Souza, Kothare and D'Mello won the goal scores for the winners.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 p.m. Sporting Club vs. Lusitanians "B".

5-30 p.m. Mandra Athletic Club vs. "Times of India".

HARNESSING INDO-EUROPEAN GOODWILL

—:0:—

Mr. David's Proposal For The "Welfare Of India League"

The following statement has been issued by Mr. M. I. David:—

The Irwin-Gandhi settlement is before us. The great Peace-breaker has proved himself the greatest Peace-maker. Mahatma Gandhi the saint faces the world to-day, at the peak of his power, as Mr. Gandhi the statesman.

That fine Christain gentlemen, —our Viceroy,—has won by his achievement, a permanent position among the great Viceroys of India. Lord Irwin's goodwill towards India has been revealed. He has laid the foundations of a new epoch in the history of this country. Besides, India is fortunate in having to welcome shortly, the Earl of Willingdon,—the Goodwill Viceroy. He breathes goodwill in every speech. To him has fallen the lot of inaugurating the new era of peace and understanding.

SIGNS OF GOODWILL

"Goodwill" is in the air. We hear it mentioned daily. A hopeful sign,—for goodwill is the keynote of a lasting peace and the best "safeguard" It is worth considering how the movement for goodwill has hitherto progressed. The first step in it was the non-official European Poll taken in Bombay last Decemoer. By voting in favour of Dominion Status for India with Responsible Government at the Centre before the decisions were taken at the Round Table Conference, the Europeans here manifested their genuine sympthy towards Indian aspirations. On one occasion a handful of Europeans and Indians actually met in Bombay to consider whether a joint party could be formed.

Another step taken was the agitation in the Press concerning improving the treatment of Indian political prisoners. Indian gentlemen have repeatedly told me it was refreshing to find in the letters to the Press, how warmly Europeans supported the move. Although Government could not see its way to adopt the actual suggestions made in this connection, the move was successful in so far as a fresh point of contact between Europeans and Indians was established. On emerging from jail, Mr. Gandhi referred to this matter and appreciated what had occurred.

GOODWILL DAY.

It can be said that the first stage in the Goodwill movement was reached on the 5th March 1931, when the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was signed. I would suggest that later on, this memorable occasion be recognised by being declared a public holiday to be known as "Goodwill Day."

I feel strongly that all our endeavours henceforth should aim at implementing the settlement arrived at, so that "the Truce" leads to a lasting peace based on the co-operation and goodwill of Epropeans and Indians. There is much that can he done. I would suggest in the first instance, the formation of a common platform of Europeans and Indians. With this in veiw, since last July I have consulted a number of prominent Indians and Europeans, and suggested the formation of a body to be called "The Welfare of India League." The proposal for the most part met with approval, but owing to certain difficulties, I was advised to postpone taking up the matter for a while. An attempt to form a common platform on a non-political basis failed; the Indian side insisting that a clear political basis be first fixed.

At an early stage the European Association (Bombay Branch), considered the scheme, as it then stood, and wrote to me in encouraging terms. About the same time the Bombay Presidency Trades Association considered it and wrote "they were quite willing to do anything in their power to further the suggestion put forward."

The scheme as it now stands is as outlined below. In its first stages I was greatly assisted by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. R. P. Masani. From time to time several changes have been introduced, particularly in the wording of Item I of the proposed League. Mr. Jinnah was responsible for an important alteration and Mr. Jayakar suggested another which has been incorporated. Sir T. B. Sapru supported Mr. Jayakar's suggestion.

THE WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE.

The proposal itself is to form a common platform by means of a body which might be called "The Welfare of India League", or by some other name. The policy, aims and objects as set forth below, are perhaps likely to prove acceptable to a large section of both sides, and might therefore be considered provisionally as a basis of discussion.

1. To provide a common platform for those Europeans and Indians who stand for the speedy realisation o f Dominion Status by India, with Responsible Government at the Centre; the constitution providing adequate safeguards for the minorities, including Europeans, as well as such other safeguards as may be found to be in the interests of India for the transition period.
2. To organise all the forces in the country which believe that in the promotion of inter-racial and inter-communal friendship, lies the key to the situation in India.
3. To maintain touch with Government as well as with the leaders of the Indian national movement and of various communities, and to place at all times the League's services at their dissal.
4. To promote the political and economic interests of India generally and to make the League as repersentative as possible for Indians and Europeans.

The above items are framed rather as suggestions than as a cut-and-dried project. Bublic opinion on the matter is desirable and should prove helpful.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL PEACE

The precise programme of such a body should be determined after it has been duly organised. Its most important aim however, should always be to foster and promote inter-communal and especially Hindu-Moslem frienship: also to bring about a better understanding between Europeans and Indians. In times of communal tension, for example, permanently constituted" Conciliation Committees", organised by this League and functioning in various parts of this country, would be favourably placed to play a useful role, both in preventing the development of incipient trouble and also in restoring peace.

Besides, such a body should aim at taking up from time to time, issue or matters of a practical nature, consistent with its policy, on which its members can take effective action in intimate co-operation.

As a permanent 'organised intermediary body, the League can accomplish much that is valuable. In promoting goodwill by removing misunderstanding between Europeans and Indians; in planting seeds of future friendship between the two races, in serving whenever necessary as a liaison body between Government and the leaders of the Indian national movement; in breaking common ground, discovering points of contact, or at times by creating them, the League can play a useful part in "the new era of co-operation and goodwill "in India, which Mr. Benn has visualised.

Mahatma Gandhi has requested the aid of Englishmen. He has said, "If India is to come to her own through conference and consultation, the goodwill and active help of Englishmen are absolutely necessary." I am sure this appeal will not remain unanswered. The proposed League if formed should enable those Europeans who desire to strive for India's welfare and advancement, to work for that object hand in hand with Indians. The success of such an organisation will depend on the support it receives, and should its formation be undertaken, it is hoped that various leading men and the thinking public, regardless of race, creed, or colour, will support it. The intention should be, time, to form branches of the League in all the leading cities in India.

A COMMON PLATFORM.

This is no time for communities or parties strife for individual viewpoints. The welfare of this country is at stake. A great common effort is essential if lasting peace, genuine goodwill and general prosperity are to prevail. It should be emphasised that whether the proposed body is formed or not, if goodwill is to prevail, it is important that efforts to discover points of contact with Indians should not be relaxed. In my opinion the League proposed lends itself as an efficient instrument for the attainment of the object in view and so that the two sides may not only come together but work together.

If we are to share a common life in India, let us stand on common ground with Indians and erect a common platform.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT PANNUGANJ

Many Killed: 70 Arrested

LUCKNOW, March 17.
(6-10 p. m.)

Serious communal riots took place yesterday near the police station at Pannuganj in the interior of Mirzapur District. It is reported that several Mussalmans were killed and about 70 men have been put under arrest and that the situation is now better.—A. P.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION

(Continued from page 6.)

very doubtful consideration, supposed to be made up of "time and labour" expended in connection with promotion. And these people are also in the happy position of having themselves valued at the price of their "labour."

CHANGE IN LAW

The law should find out a formula by which the controlling of one-quarter or more votes by a firm or a group of interested people, with a view to prevent the real proprietor of the company from exercising an effective control on their concerns, may be made impossible. A provision in the Act, permitting the alteration of articles, through the passage of a simple resolution, would, no doubt, constitute a step in that direction, as that would make vote manipulation of this character increasingly difficult, but what we should aim at is a much more effective check.

DEPOSITORS IGNORED

The other point of great importance is that in case of banking companies, the fixed and current account depositors are vitally interested. The total amount of these deposits is considerably in excess of the capital invested by the shareholders. Thus the directors make use not only of the money which forms part of the capital, but also of that which belongs to depositors, and that too, in larger figures. Under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to urge that in case of banking companies, some provision should be made by the law by which a certain number or proportion of the members of the Board of Directors should be elected by the depositors. This should not be very difficult, as all current account customers are more or less permanent and the turnover of the account and a minimum period for which it should have been maintained can be fixed as a voting qualification. In case of fixed deposits, those running for about a year and the amount concerned should form a guide. Though fixed deposits are generally made for a year's duration, a good proportion of them are continuously renewed. Any formula by which this class of investors are given some effective power to elect their own directors would be a step forward. This principle is already accepted and is being voluntarily applied by Assurance Companies in case of their policy-holders, and has proved to be very advantageous.

LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The other undesirable feature is granting of loans by banks to their own directors and auditors, which is so usual. It hardly needs to be emphasized that the practice should be stopped altogether by legislation, on principles which are so obvious. The New English Act of 1929 acknowledges this drawback, and has actually made a provision by which all loans to directors, including those re-paid by them during the year, have to be separately disclosed on the Balance Sheets. This throwing of the search-light, no doubt, has a wholesome effect in as much as it forms a sort of check, but what we should urge is the total prohibition of such loans. The system lends itself to the temptation of directors obliging one another on questions of loans each may require. In case of auditors, such a course is even more objectionable. The auditor comes in as an agent of the shareholders to check accounts and report to them as to the directors' management of the bank whether the balance-sheet is according to law, whether they are satisfied as to all questions asked and explanation given etc. How could they be expected to maintain their independence, if they are under the obligation of the management and the Board which has lent them money?

REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES

Under the present law, all that a Banking company has to do is to register its mortgages and charges with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at the place where its registered office is situate. In case of banks which do business in various provinces through branch offices, this requirement is not sufficient for the simple reason that if a person, say in Madras or Calcutta or Lahore, wants inspection, he would have to come all over to Bombay for that purpose. The law should therefore make it compulsory for these Banking companies to register their mortgages and charges in every province in which they do business through branch offices.

RESOLUTION BY CIRCULAR

In certain banks in India, one finds a peculiar clause in the articles which lays down that if a resolution is passed by directors, which is notified to the members by a circular in the usual manner, and is ratified and confirmed in writing by members amounting to three-fifths of the total votes, it shall be valid and effectual as a resolution of the general meeting. Such an undesirable clause in the articles is not to be found among the big banks of England and one can understand why. The basic principle of joint stock company organisation is not a collection of a majority of votes through the issue of circulars, or circular letters, but a decision of the shareholders or members arrived at, at a meeting where all entitled to be present have been invited, and where, full and complete opportunity is given for discussion to all members present. Such an article would be bad enough from the principle of perfect organisation on the joint stock es, but we submit it should be considered intolerable in connection with a banking institution. Unfortunately, the present law makes such an article legal and binding in the absence of express prohibition by the Act, in spite of the remarks of Fry C. J., in "Portuguese Copper Mine, 1189,42. Ch. D. 160," to the effect that "without a meeting directors cannot think and a collective opinion certainly appears to be contemplated by the Act".

CONVICTION OF BOHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR

Set Aside On Appeal.

(From A Correspondent.)
JALGAON, March 11.

An interesting appeal which created a good deal of excitement in the District of East Khandesh arose out of the conviction and sentence of a well-known Muslim Merchant and leader. Mr. Salebhoy Abdullabhoy, the Chairman of the Municipality of Parola, East Khandesh, by the First Class Magistrate of Parola in January last. The accused had been placed before the Magistrate of Parola on a charge, under sec. 409 of the Indian Penal Code in that he as a public servant committed criminal Breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40, which he is alleged to have taken in his capacity as Chairman of the local Municipality from the complainant one Chimna Zendu, the Head Pancha of the Mali community. The money, it was further alleged, was asked for on the ground that it was required for sinking a "Takarkani" well. The prosecution stated that no such subscription was ever invited and the accused acted without any authority from the Municipality.

During the magisterial trial the charge against the accused, was altered to one under Sec. 406 of the Code, viz., criminal breach of trust simply. On the evidence before him the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to undergo a further period of rigorous imprisonment for 40 days.

Against the conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the Sessions Judge Mr. N. A. Shaikh at Jalgaon.

DEFENCE PLEA.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar.-at-Law from Bombay who was briefed to conduct the appeal instructed by Mr. Gore, a local pleader argued that the story of the prosecution disclosed serious discrepancies which had escaped the attention of the lower Court Mr. Kaderbhoy dwelt at length on various aspects of the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution and explained that a good deal of this evidence appeared to be cooked for the occasion, as a totally different story was revealed in the application made by the complainant to the Collector for sanction to prosecute the appellant. While the presecution maintained that the money was paid to the appellant in the shop of one Mathhoo Shah, in the presence of prosecution witnesses, including Mehtab Basrat Khan, the Municipal peon, the application to the Collector disclosed that money was really paid to Mehtab himself, to be handed over to the Appellant.

His Honour in disposing of the appeal by a written judgment, agree with the several contentions of Mr. Kaderbhoy and overruled the arguments of the Government pleader Mr. Jauvakar. The conviction and sentence were ordered to be set aside and the accused acquitted.

Mr. Kaderbhoy Bar.-at-Law with Mr. Gore appeared for the appellant, the Government pleader, Mr. Jauvakar, for the Crown.

MR. DAVAR WELCOMED AT NASIK.

—:0:—

Starting For Bombay On Thursday

The following telegram was received on Tuesday morning, from Mr. F. J. Davar, from Nasik, by the F. J. Davar Reception Committee, Bombay:—

"Left Nasik, arriving Poona on the morning of 18th March. Leaving Poona for Bombay on 19th March. Hearty welcome Nasik."

—:0:—

NEW COLLEGE FOR DELHI

Nizam Donates Rs. 200,000

NEW DELHI, March 17.

At a meeting of the All-India Womens Education Fund Association with Lady Irwin in the Chair, the Nawab of Bhopal, Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mrs. Naidu spoke in support of the proposal to start a college in Delhi. Mr. Kaula, Treasurer, announced donations from the Nizam of Hyderabad of two lakhs, Sir Victor Sassoon Rs. 50,000, Maharaja of Jaipur 8,000 and another 8,000 from an anonymous lady.—A. P.

Heavy Sentences In Court Martial Trial

—:0:—

LONDON, March, 17.

A telegram from Reuter's Madrid correspondent says that the sentence of death, according to an official report, has been passed on three out of 81 men who had been courtmartialled at Huesca in connection with abortive mutiny at Jacka in last December.—Reuter.

Madrid.—A private court martial at Huesca of 81 officers and men, mostly of cavalry, involved in the rising at Jaca in December has concluded. It is revealed on high authority that Captain Sedlles has been sentenced to death, several others have been sentenced to imprisonment for life and others to shorter terms of imprisonment. An impressive account was given during the trial of how the officers imprisoned in the dungeon were powerless to control their subordinates whose seditious shouts they could hear outside.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MURDER OF MR. MURPHY

—:0:—

Accused Acquitted By Sessions Court

PESHAWAR, March 16.

The Sessions Judge of Peshawar acquitted Mughal, Khangul and Hashimgul, residents of Tukkar Village, who had been charged with alleged murder of Mr. Murphy A.S.P. of Mardan, who, it will be remembered, was brutally murdered by redshirts while dispersing a procession at Gujaragarhi village on May 25.

Mr. Murphy died on the spot after receiving fifty injuries. His head had been battered and brain blown out. Mughal had been charged with the murder. Khangul with receiving his pistol and Hashimgul with stealing Murphy's golden watch.—A.P.

ACTION AGAINST PRESS.

MADRAS, March 17.

Abdul Hameed Khan by a token cut raised discussion on Government's action in demanding security from "Dravidan" a Tamil daily, without giving any reason and without specifying the articles to which objection was taken and also in demanding security from the "Swarajya".

The Home Member said security from "Dravidan" was demanded only after the paper had been warned thrice against publishing objectionable articles regarding the "Swarajya".

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

The Home Member said now that the Ordinance had been repealed there was no need to consider the question. He added what had happened in the past need not be raked up and what Government wanted was spirit of friendship.

EFFECTING ECONOMIES IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

—:0:—

All-Party Committee Formed

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons today Mr. MacDonald announced the appointment of an all-party committee to make recommendations to the Chancellor of Exchequer for effecting all possible economies in national expenditure. Each Party would nominate two representatives to the Committee.—Reuter.

Italian Minister For Afghanistan

—:0:—

PESHAWAR, March 16.

For the first time since Nadir Shah's accession to the Kabul Throne the Italian Government has sent its Minister to Kabul Court.

Doctor Yusuf Himat Bey, Turkish Ambassador has left for Kabul.—A.P.

..CHILDREN THRIVE ON ME

DOCTORS recommend me to mothers for the feeding of their babies. I am so easy to digest and contain so many valuable strength-giving ingredients. I also give health to the weak, and the aged find that by taking me their vitality is restored. Buy a bottle of me today, and find out what it means to be really well!

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Big Size .. Rs. 6/- each.
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37—39—41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

Telegrams—TIMEKEEPER . . . Telephone—25642.

AFGHAN CONSUL-GENERAL

—:0:—

PESHAWAR, March 16.

Abdul Rasool Khan has been appointed Afghan Consul General in India.—A.P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:0:—

The C. P. Legislative Council is prorogued with effect from the 11th instant.

—:0:—

New Delhi.—June 3 will be a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty King Emperor's birthday.—A. P.

—:0:—

Madras.—Pandit Swami Srinivasa Iyengar has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy warmly congratulating him upon the happy conclusion of the peace-talks.—A.P.

—:0:—

Numerous cases of Plague are reported from Chindwara District. Government have therefore decided to make special arrangements to combat the epidemic.

A public meeting of Raver Citizens held on 16th instant at Gandhi Chowk has protested against the detention of some of the political prisoners still in jail on technical grounds.

—:0:—

New Delhi.—The tenth annual Session of the Jamit-ul-Ulema will be held at Karachi on 31st March and 2nd April under the presidency of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A.P.

—:0:—

New Delhi.—The Chamber of Princes passed a resolution this morning recognising the right of the Government of India to regulate air navigation over the States in fulfilment of International obligations.—A. P.

—:0:—

New Delhi.—It is understood that the Rawalpindi Brigade has been withdrawn from Khajuriakha Khel plains on the frontier. Troops stationed in this area now consist of one brigade only with artillery detachment.—A. P.

—:0:—

Calcutta.—The workers of Titaghur and Kharda Jute Mills in 24 Parganas District are reported to have refused to accept their wages on the last pay day. Order under Section 144 has been promulgated in the area.—A. P.

The Mission Council of the United Church of Canada Mission in Central India at its annual meeting which was held recently placed on record their deep sense of gratitude to God for the present happy issue of Indian political difficulties.

The betrothal ceremony of Shri Maharaj Kumari Sahiba of Bansda took place at Ajaigarh on 10t with the eldest grandson of His Highness Maharaja Saheb Ajaigarh and the Chundri ceremony was performed at Bansda on 14th.

New Delhi.—A provisional Committee including some Princes has been formed for the purpose of raising a permanent memorial to commemorate the Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin. Subscriptions to this purpose will be limited to Rs. 5,000.

Peshawar.—Habibulla Khan and Master Kewalram, prominent Bannu Congressmen undergoing imprisonment under Section 124-A in Peshawar jail were released to-day and left for their homes. The cases of other political prisoners are being hastily reviewed with a view to their early release.—A. P.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

	Per ton. Rs.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready	408/-
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready	18/- per case of 84 lb.
Cocoanut Cake Ready	93/-

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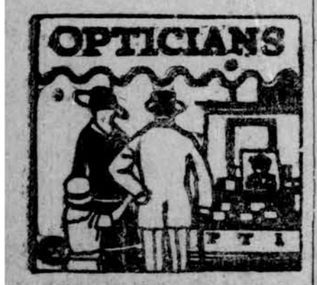

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At The Parting Of The Ways.

LORD IRWIN ADDRESSES THE PRINCES.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

VICEROY'S CAMP,
NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

Lord Irwin in the course of his speech on the occasion of the opening of the Chamber of Princes to-day said:—

"The completion of a decade in the history of an institution such as this is an occasion which naturally tempts as to look back along the road we have travelled. For myself, it means, I grieve to say, the end of what I shall always look back upon as a very happy partnership, a five years' partnership which I believe, as I think Your Highnesses believe, has been a period as critical and important as five years well could be. When the history of our time comes to be written, the last few years may indeed seem pregnant with great issues to the States, and the Round Table Conference in which the members of this Chamber played so notable a part, may prove to have been as vital to your interests as even the conclusion of your treaties or the proclamation of Queen Victoria. In addressing you, therefore, this morning, I am deeply conscious of the momentous issues which at present occupy our minds.

DEATH BUSY AMONGST THE PRINCES.

Before, however, I pass to other matters, it is my melancholy duty to recall that death has been busy since our last meeting, and has taken heavy toll among the members of your order. In two brief months last summer five great Princes passed to their rest, and since then two more have been added to that member.

Let me now briefly claim your Highnesses attention to certain items of business which have recently come within the purview of members of this Chamber. Your Highnesses will remember that last year, you passed a resolution recommending that an Indian Ruling Prince should lead the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at least once in a cycle of three years. It fell to his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to be the Leader of the Delegation at the meeting of the League Assembly last September, and I am sure that the statement which he will present to the Chamber will be as instructive as any of those made by his distinguished predecessors.

AIR NAVIGATION AND STATES.

There are also certain questions which have recently been under examination by the Standing Committee. The work which the Committee has done stands as a foundation for further constructive effort which has yet to be undertaken. The important subject of air navigation in Indian States has now reached a compromise, thanks to friendly concessions by all the parties concerned, and I understand that His Highness the Chancellor will lay a summary of this before you. The question of the future of the Chiefs Colleges has also been decided and the scheme which has recently received the approval of the Secretary of State will be brought into effect as early as possible.

THE BRUNT OF THE WORK.

The brunt of the work which it is the duty of this Chamber to perform, naturally falls upon the members of the Standing Committee. Your Highnesses would no doubt wish me to offer our sincere thanks to His Highness the Chancellor and the members of the Standing Committee for the devoted labours undertaken by them on behalf of the Chamber during the past year. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has held the post of Chancellor throughout the five years of my Viceroyalty. I desire also to pay tribute, as I feel certain, will Your Highnesses, to the work done by His Highness the Maharao of Cutch during the time he carried on the duties of the Chancellor while His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala was absent in Europe. His Highness, at no small inconvenience to himself, remained for a considerable time in Delhi in order to maintain touch with myself and the States representation in London.

UNITY AND SOLIDARITY AMONGST THE ORDER.

It has given us, for one thing, an arena for mutual and friendly discussions which have clarified our ideas on either side and assisted towards the settlement of many questions at issue between you and the Government of India and of many points of political practice and procedure. It has had valuable reactions, moreover, in ways more personal to Your Highnesses yourselves. Apart from training the younger members of your Order in public speaking and debate, it has brought about a unity and solidarity of feeling on matters of common interest that are of importance not only to yourselves but to All-India.

PRINCES AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

I now come to the topic of greatest importance to our session, which is, I know, engaging your anxious consideration. When your delegates sailed from India last autumn to attend the Round Table Conference, few of us, I imagine, had anticipated or foreseen the dramatic announcement made after their arrival in London. I had, of course from time to time, and even as late as last July, when I conferred with certain of Your Highnesses in Simla, had the opportunity of discussing with some of you the advantages which a federal system in this country would clearly offer, and the mutual benefits likely to accure from some form of financial and economic union between the states and British India. But I had no certain indication that the States would as yet be willing, by surrender of the necessary powers, to make a system of federation a reality, and it is therefore with all the greater cordiality that I welcome the statesmanlike decision which your representatives took to join with British India in the constructive task of fashioning a Constitution for the complete entity of this great country. I wish the Delegation all success in commending the results of their work to their brother princes and in enlisting their support in the further discussions that await them, for, if counsels are divided the task of fashioning a cohesive scheme of federation must be seriously handicapped, and it is therefore to be hoped that the cooperation of at least a great majority of the States may be assured without delay.

It is a matter for personal regret to me that I shall not be with you to aid in the continuance, and applaud the completion of your task, for before many days are past, the time will have come for me to bid farewell to Your Highnesses and this Chamber.

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS

The course of events has decided that I should sever my official association with your Highnesses at momentous period in your history. You stand at the parting of the ways and the road to which your deliberations in London have guided you is, I believe, the road which will best promote your own interests, the interests of your subjects and of India. It means, as we all recognise, a departure from a tradition which has lasted for 100 years, which has, taking it all in all, served you well and under which your states have been preserved and brought to their present point of advancement and progress. It means a passing of the old conditions in which you have been able to develop on your own lines affected but little by the movements around you. Your internal affairs have for the most part been excluded from the questioning of outsiders and you have had every opportunity of achieving the ancient Hindu ideal of kingship. Success in that achievement has varied with the individuality of different rulers.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS

But I am glad to testify both from my observation and from the evidence of those who are qualified to judge that there has in the main been a steady improvement in the standards of administration in your states. The spirit which inspires a Government and in which its functions are carried out is more important than its constitutional form and whether it be autocracy, constitutional monarchy or democracy, its success will be guided by the extent to which it provides certain essential conditions for the welfare of its subjects. Your Highness will perhaps allow me to indicate briefly what in my view these are. There must be a reign of law based either expressly or tasitly on the broad goodwill of the community, individual liberty and rights must be protected and the equality of all members of the State before the law be recognised. To secure this an efficiently organised police force must be maintained and a strong and competent judiciary secure from arbitrary interference by the executive and irremovables so long as they do their duty. Taxation should be as light as circumstances permit, easy of collection, and proportionate to the means of the tax-payer to pay. The personal expenditure of the ruler should be as moderate as will suffice to maintain his position and dignity so that as large a proportion as possible of the State revenues may be available for the development of the life of the community, such as communications, education, health, and social services, agriculture, housing and other kindred matters. There should be some effective means of ascertaining the needs and desires of its subjects and of keeping close touch between the Governmer and the governed. Religious toleration and conciliation in all disputes between the subjects are important. And last bust not least is the need to choose and trust good counsellors.

NEW ORDER OF THINGS

There is no use in discussing from ourselves that the new order of things and the irresistible logic of events are lifting the veil from much that has hitherto been considered of private concern and more and more factors are tending to bring your affairs in publicity. Where there is criticism of any of your administrations, be it based on reasonable grounds or scurrillous and misinformed, the best answer on the part of those who have nothing to hide is the issue of full and regular administration reports from which the public may learn how your Government is carried on. Such publication has always been desirable. But it will be essential when in these changing times you come to take your part in the Federal Constitution of all India. That constitution will not affect your internal autonomy in non-federal matters but in common subjects you will have to bring to the common pool information of which the Political Department and the Government of India have hitherto been the sole repositories. The time is ripe for the change and, believe me, I welcome it. I welcome the enlargement of vision which sees beyond the identity of interests and solidarity of British India and the Indian States.

STRONG POSITION OF INDIAN COTTON

—:o:—

U. S. A Acreage Reduction Campaign Disappointing

Bombay March 9.

Americans:—Since last we wrote New York is roughly 20 points lower mainly as a result of heavy long liquidation following an announcement by Mr. Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board, that the response to the acreage reduction campaign was disappointing in that evidence pointed to a cut of something around 10 per cent. only state Messrs. Langley & Co. Coincident with this announcement, the Co-operatives, were reported to be sellers of New York July and October and a general feeling developed that serious efforts were being made to check the advance. Additionally a certain amount of nervousness has been created as to the Farm Board's intentions.

India has also contributed on a generous scale to the wave of long liquidation that has eased values, the final signing of the Agreement between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi being the signal for heavy profit taking on contracts purchased in anticipation of a settlement.

A continuation of the much improved trade demand was a reassuring feature early in the week, but towards the end of the period under review there were signs of a slight falling away in its volume not at all unnatural in view of the rather nervous tone that prevailed.

A feature on the constructive side has been the steadiness of silver after its long and drastic decline. The improvement in the price of the metal has brightened the outlook of the Far East very considerably and, should the steadiness continue, Japan and China may be expected as large buyers of both Indian and American cotton.

We regard the present easiness as purely a natural reaction and continue to favour purchases in weak markets.

Bombay:—Our market has reflected the reactionary feeling to a more marked degree than anticipation of a political settlement and its accomplishment was in the nature of an anticlimax and led to heavy long liquidation. The main feature has been the large demand for contracts from Japanese interests which absorbed a large portion of the liquidation. The Export enquiry has been rather quieter all round though there are indications of an improved enquiry from Japan and China at a little below ruling rates. The local cloth market is rather duller and Mills have been restricting their purchases to some good lines of American cotton.

The statistical position of Indian cotton appears to us too strong to allow of any but temporary downward reactions.

Many B. & C. Class Prisoners Yet To Be Released

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

SEONI, March 16.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, ex-M.L.C. Seoni, (C.P.) fourth Dictator Hindu (C.P.) after being released from Jubbulpore Jail on the 14th inst. returned here after seven months of absence in jail. He was accorded a right royal reception. The whole town was 'en fete'. The main streets were gaily decorated. In the evening he addressed a huge public meeting exhorting the people to follow and support the Gandhi-Irwin agreement even though local Government was failing on their part in as much as they are still detaining several B and C class prisoners in jail. A resolution protesting against the local Government's petty-mindedness was passed under the presidentship of Mr. Jatar Ex. M. L. C. and conveyed to H. E. Viceroy, the local Government and the Presidentship of the All-India Congress, Committee. Mr. Mehta proceeds this morning to Nagpur to see the authorities there and urge the immediate release of all non-violent prisoners.

RAILWAYMEN IN CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Condemn Retrenchment Proposals

A. I. R. F. DEMANDS RE-INSTATEMENT OF G. I. P. STRIKERS

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 16.

During the week end Ajmer was the scene of unprecedented enthusiasm among railway workers owing to the Conference of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen and the annual Convension of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President-elect, arrived on Friday evening. He was received by the members of the Reception Committee and taken in procession through the city. On Saturday the Conference began assembled in a specially erected pandal attended by hundreds of delegates from Ajmer workshop and other centres on the line. Labour leaders from Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and Madras were present.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Jamnadas said that formed by Government yet directors in London controlled fate of 90,000 employees company had income 12 crores most was spent in interest the prosperity of the Company was due to the incessent toil and labour of the workers. But these creators of wealth were doomed to a life of drudgery low wages, bad housing, humiliating conditions of work and without of provision against illness and oldage. Many entered a premature grave, weary and brokenhearted but relieved of an tolerable existence. Continuing he said that the split in the A. I. T. U. C. at Nagpur had given a set back to the Labour movement. Mr. Jamnadas pointed out that industrial peace could not be attained without giving to the workers a stake and status in industry i.e. a standard wage and substantial voice in the condition of work. He said if the worker was to leave a civilized life he should be given a minimum wage of Rs. 10 in Bombay and Rs. 60/- outside. He observed that the economy of high wages was not merely a slogan of agitators, but a doctrine backed by eminent authority. Mr. amnadas regarded 4 hours day as the ideal. The 8 hours day adopted under Inter-National Conventions was not the last wor and 6 hours working day could not be considered as coming from the dream land. He also pleaded for industrial Self-Government and observed that it was as important as political Self-Government.

The Railway Board's proposals for retrenchment were as usual at poor men's expense until high salaries were reduced, subsidy to general revenues substantially cut down and leakages stopped it would be monstrous to throw helpless workers on the street to starve.

Mr. Jamnadas observed that the Gandhi-Irwin agreement was disappointing and said in the battle at Delhi Lord Irwin had an easy win. The so-called truce was a binding agreement and certain fundamentals were not to be re-opened. Mr. Jamnadas wound up with an appeal for a strong and vigorous union, functioning for the best interests of the workers.

After the presidential address messages from Messrs. Whiteley, of the Royal Commission on Labour, Hayman, member, Railway Board, Suwash Bose, Brelvi, Mukandlal Sarkar, Sir Earnest Jackson, Railway Agent and others were read.

After the Subject Committee meeting the Conference resumed. Resolutions condemning the Railway Board's proposal of retrenchment of staff were passed. Resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the deaths of Pt. Motilal Nehru and Moulana Mohmadalli were also passed. Other resolutions relating to grievances like pay, housing, medical relief, leave, passes, fines, racial discrimination and Dohad and of the cabinmen of Bombay were passed and the Conference came to an end.

Early on Sunday the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met and in the afternoon the Federation held its sitting under the presidentship of Mr. I. D. Sen of Calcutta.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was elected Chairman of the Federation for the next year. The conventions passed resolutions demanding reinstatement of G. I. P. strikers, and condemned the proposal of retrenchment. Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dr. Pillay of the International Labour Office attended the convention.

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RUSSIA AND THE WORLD CRISIS

Five Year Plan, Soviet Foreign Relations And The Policy Of "Forced Exports"

This is the first of two articles describing present economic conditions in Russia, by William Henry Chamberlain, Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and author of "Socict Russia," published last year. In his second article, Mr. Chamberlain will give a balance sheet for the Five Lear Plan.

The Soviet Union is the only large country that has not experienced to a greater or smaller degree such typical symptoms of the world-wide economic depression as unemployment, slackened production and shrinkage of foreigs trade. Soviet industrial output increased by 25 percent during the year which ended on October 1, 1930; and, instead of being concerned about the relief of unemployment, the Soviet authorities are worried by the shortage of labour and the migratory tendencies of the workers.

One should not imagine that the economic condition of the Soviet Union is idyllic. The country is paying a heavy price in immdiate privation for the future glories of the Five Year Plan. Most of the important foodstuffs and manufactured goods are sold on a meagerly rational basis in state and cooperative stores and command fantastic prices on the limited private market. Prices of eight or ten rubles (four or fivt dollars) a pound for butter and four rubles a pound for meat on the private market reflect the shortage, especially if one considers that money wages and salaries (especially the latter) are far below American averages. The news that a store is selling cheap cloth or shoes invariably attracts a host of eager purchasers, pushing, scrambling and struggling to acquire some of the cobeted wares before the supply is exhausted.

However, Soviet spokesmen assert, and make effort to communicate this faith to the masses, that these hardships of everyday life are mere "growing pains" which will be outlived when the reorganization of agriculture on a large-scale socialized basis and the industrialization of the country have advanced to a point where appreciable results will be achieved in the field of supply with food, raw material and manufactured articles. The fact that Russia has escaped unemployment asd stagnation in industrial production is triumphantly cited as a proof of the superiority of the planned socialist economic system to "capitalist anarchy."

The first instinctibe reaction of Soviet public opinion to the world economic crisis was a feeling of self-satisfied vindication. The Wall Street crash and its aftermath in America, the mounting unemployment figures in England and Germany, the signs of unrest in South America and other parts of the world, were regarded as affording fresh evidence that capitalism was treading the primrose path to destruction which Marx had marked out for it: a path of recurring industrial crises, occasionally varied by wars.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union not regard the general economic depression merely from the standpoint of a complacently disinterested spectator. Its own interests were sharply affected by the fall in prices. Had this fall been uniform, the balance of Soviet foreign trade would not have been appreciably upset. But, as it happened, commodity prices fell faster and farther than prices ot finished products. The Soviet Union began to receive much less for its main exports, oil, lumber, furs, grain. It did not obtain corresponding reductions in the prices which it was obliged to pay for the machinery and equipment which bulk so largely is its purchases on foreign markets.

Now to preserve an even, if not a slightly favourable, balance of foreign trade is a matter of first necessity for the Sopiet Union. Exports represest practically its sole means of paying for imports. The Soviets have never been able to float a large foreign loan. The inflow of foreign capital through concessions is so negligible as hardly to be worth reckoning. The receipts from such "invisible exports" as tourist expenditures within the country and remittances from Russiass living aroad are small and, in all probability, do not counterbalance the sums which must be paid out in foreign currency for specialists and the charterisg of ships.

Consequently, whtn the prices of most articles of export declined, the Soviet foreign-trade authorities felt obliged to preserve and increase their buying power in foreign markets by pushing up the volume of goods exported. The necessity for increasing exports at a time of depression, falling prices and contracting markets has led up to the question of Soviet "dumping," which has excited so much acrimonious comment abroad.

FORCED EXPORTS NECESSARY.

Soviet writes invariably put the word dumpng in quotation marks. Various defensive arguments have been advanced against this charge. The columns of foreign-trade journals are scanned for evidence that Rumanian wheat or some other competing product is being sold somewhere more cheaply than the corresponding Soviet exports. Then it is contended that other countries often sell goods abroad at prices lower than those which prevail on the domestic market. Finally, it is poisted out that the Soviet Union has no alternative; that, if loans and long-term credits are refused, the country can only pay for the foreign supplies essential to the realization of its ambitious plans of industrial development by selling abroad everything it can export at any price it can get.

There can be little doubt that this last circumstance, and not any Machivellian scheme to disorganize world markets and promote revolution through intensified unemployment, is the real explanation of the Soviet policy of forced exports. If Russia ever reaches the status of a country where efficiently managed industries and large-scale agricultural enterprises yield a huge marketable surplus, it might become a formidable competitor to capitalist countries by hurling surplus on the world's markets at low prices. But this status lies in a probably remote future. At the present time Russia's exports especially in the case of food products (with the exception of grain, of which the country has a reasonably adequate internal supply) often represent severe deprivations for the population. These deprivations are justified by the Soviet leaders on the ground that the future security and prosperity of a socialist state can be assured only by the economic independence which, as they argue, is being realized through industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, processes which in beginning require heavy sacrifices of material comfort.

STATUS OF THE RUBLE.

When one attempts to apply to the charges of Soviet dumping the familiar test of comparing prices of Soviet wares abroad with prices on the domestic market, one is obliged to recoil more or less baffled before the fundamental difference between the Soviet currency system and those of most other countries. The dollor and the pound, the franc and the mark, after stabilization possesses strong traits of family resemblance and are freely interchangeable at rates which fluctuarte within narrow limits.

The Soviet ruble, on the other hand, is a black sheep among the world's currencies. It is hermetically sealed off from the outside world by laws which forbid its importation or exportation. It is exchanged as a general rule, only in one direction, because, while Soviet banks are blad to give out rubles in exchange for foreign currency as a fixed rate of approximately two rubles to the dollar, they would, except under very special circumstances, turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of any naive individual, Russian or foreigner, who desired to exchange rubles for foreign currency. The ruble has no buying power outside the Soviet frontiers.

So, if the Soviet government, for instance, wishes to buy ten million dollar's worth of tractors, it must furnish ten million dollars or some acceptable equivalent. Twenty million rubles would not buy the tractors; nor, in fact, would two hundred million. So there is no real basis for the comparison of costs and prices inside Russia and aboard. Since only foreign currency is accepted in payment for inports, it is obvious that the Soviet government may feel itself economically justified in obtaining this currency by selling wares far below the prices which are charged in Russia, if one calculates those prices in terms of the nominal exchange value of the ruble.

WAR AGAINST DUMPING.

While one may not accept the extreme Soviet thesis that protests against dumping represent a new form of agitation for the war against the Soviet Union which is always supposed to be in preparation somewhere, the problem of forced export does presen thorny political and economic issues. Increasing Soviet competitive export of lumber and grain are felt as a depressing factor in neighboring states such as Poland, Rumania and Finland, and do not improve political relations which were none too good to begin with.

France has taken the lead in imposing discriminatory tariffs against Soviet goods and has tried, without appreciable success thus far, to bring about international action on this question through the agency of the League of Nations. Several agrarian states in eastern Europe have participated in conferences on their common problems at Warsaw and Bucharest; and one of the factors which precipitated the calling of these conference was unquestionably the appearance of the Soviet Union as a serious competitor on the world grain market.

The Soviet Union has not been slow to strike back. A decree published last autumn instructed Soviet commercial organisations abroad to divert orders and the charteding ships, so far as possible away from the countries which discriminate against imports from the Soviet Union. Although this decree thus far is applicable only to France and Belgium, it stand as a warning to countries which have more considerable business dealings with Soviet Union, such as America, England and Germany. Without underestimating the force of the campaign against Russian exports, the Soviet foreign-trade authorities believe that they can parry its effectiveness by holding up the treat of a complete or partial commercial boycott, which is especially easy to impose because of the Soviet system of foreign-trade monopoly. It is believed that in this period of depression the general need of England, America and Germany to obtain the largest possible share of Russian trade will weigh more strongly than the special interests of those industries which feel the pressure of Soviet competition.

The world economic crisis has brought about political changes everywhere, and not least in Europe. The most important of these change is perhaps the marked growth of extremism, especially of the Fascist variety, in Germany, where the annual reparations tribute sharply aggravates the normal consequences of industrial depression. National tempers tend to become short when times are hard; and one may note especially the deterioration of Franco-Italian and German-Polish relations.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

Soviet spokesmen for years have been cultivating the idea that "international imperialists" are preparing to pounce on the Soviet Union. Lately this idea has been given more concrete from in the course of the trial of the group of professors and engineers who were charged, on the basis of their own confessions, with maintaining relations with high French military and civil authoritities through the medium of influntial Russian emigress in Paris and French agents in Moscow. The Soviet government is also not unmindful of the possible exacerbation of its relations with its immediate neighbours to the west, Poland and Rumania, as a result of its reappearance on the world grain market.

But there are present-day factors in the European political situation which are not disadbantageous, from the standpoint of Soviet diplomacy. One of these is the Franco-Italian antagonism. A common enmity has often proved the basis of understanding between two countries; and this seems to be the explanation for the recent tendency toward "rapprochement" between the Soviet Union and Italy, evidenced in such things as the Italian agreement to finance exports to Russia on a generous basis of state guaranty and the recent rather ostentatious meeting between the Commissar for Foreign Affairs Litvinov, and the Italian Foreign Ministr Grandi.

There is no indication that the Italo-Soviet understanding has reached the proportions of an alliance. But it is not unlikely that Mussolini hopes that, in the event of a Franco-Italian war, the Soviet Union would hold France's eastern European allies in check, while Soviet statesmen probably see in Italy a restraining influence on any French adventures in eastern Europe.

The growth of German national, ism, with its anti-French and anti-Polish implications, may also prove indirectly favourable to Soviet Union. The social order championed by Italian Fascisti and German Nationalists is, of course, very different from that of the Soviet Union. But Soviet leaders have always rather prided themselves on a certain hard-boiled realism in dealing with the infidel capitalist world. Soviet foreign policy to-day is based on more real and solid factors than the possibility of a Communist coup in western Europe.

So the first indirect effect of the world crisis on the Soviet Union has been a strengthening of faith in the economic system which has escaped the general evils of unemployment and slackened production. The Soviet leaders believe that their country can steer its way through the political and economic difficulties and problems which have arisen in connection with the crisis, partly by tightening the national belt to increase the volume of exports—thereby making up for the lowered price level—partly by exploiting those sharp differences of political and commercial interest which exist between various foreign powers.—"New Republic."

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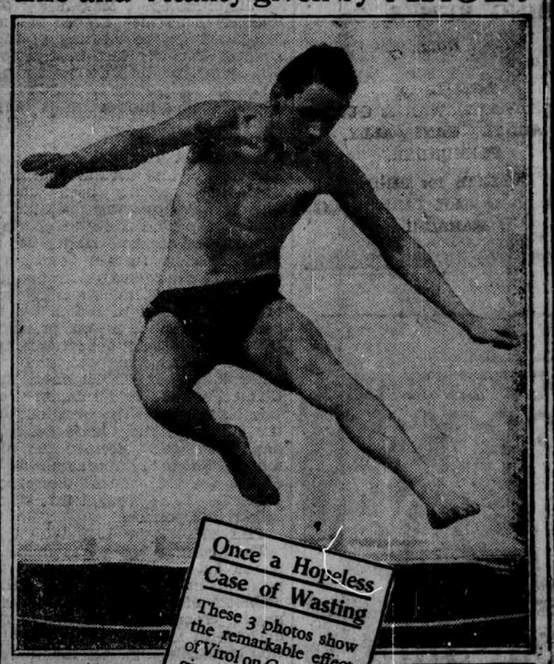

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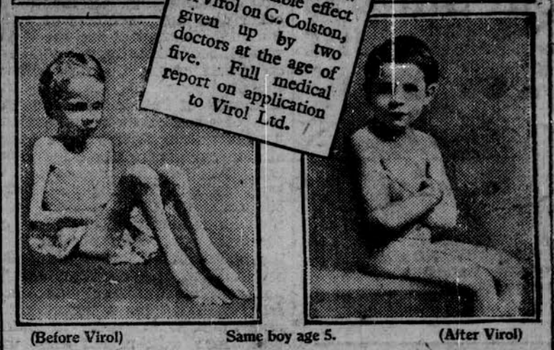

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iwa ,,	6972	19 Mar.	31 Mar.
shima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
na ,,	10500	...	7 April
ga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
ori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
noa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April

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anghai Maru ..	8th Mar.	21st Mar.
ingo Maru	12th ,,	21st ,,
onolulu Maru ..	14th ,,	27th ,,
matra Maru ..	27th ,,	5th April
amburg Maru ..	9th April	21st ,,

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Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 267 of 1931 (Goswami Ghansyamlalji vs. Hiralal Mangimal), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (To-morrow) FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as pearl, kanthis, chain of khakha pearls, forehead ornament set with diamonds, pearls and ruby, pearl Jadavs, necklace; bangles; valis, chelkadi; kalungi, kaddas, chudis, jugnis; rings; etc. gold katla; chains; kaddas; jadavs; hars of pudis; rings; madalias; ear-rings; buttons; etc. etc.

The abave is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Amusements

Commencing
Saturday, 21st March

An exciting story of Bhil Romance, Devotion and Religious Consecration.

THE ARCHER

Featuring
MASTER NAVINCHANDRA

MISS LOBO, MR. NIZAM, MR. APTE, Etc.

Story and Photography by CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B. Sc.

DIRECTION BY HARSHADRAI MEHTA

Produced by
MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.

DON'T MISS.

VISHNU CINEMA
Dubash Theatre.

Remember. "It's a Mehta-Luhar. Never-to-be-Missed."

Rialto Talkies
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The Star of "The Last of Mrs. Cheney."

Dramatic, Spectacular, Vital.
A Georgous Talking Picture!
Next Saturday
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

THE CAPITOL
LAST TWO DAYS
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers All-Talkie Comedy with a whirl wind of Breezy humour
With
MARIE DRESSLER, POLLY MORAN and LEILA HYAMS
NEXT WEEK
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Super-Sensation
STARRING
RAMON NOVARRO
In
CALL OF THE FLESH
A Picture To See and Hear Many Times.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

March 18.

Hanan Maru, Takenchi, Moulmein.
Gambada, Walton, Rangoon
Maur, Swensea, Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

March 19.

Honolulu Maru, Matsuda, Karachi.
Teneriffa, Evans, Calcutta

LOADING.

March 18.

Steamer Burjora for Busrah.
Steamer Kohestien for London.
Steamer Ellora for Rangoon
S S Heinan Maru:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Heinan Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Teneriffa:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Teneriffa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, March 18.

1 Teneriffa, Colombo, 18-3 L Edwards Ltd.
3 City of Cairo Karachi N F, K N and Co.
5 Silverpine New York, 22-3 Volkart Bros.
6 Honolulu Maru, Kobe, 18/3 O S Kaisha.
8 Colde Lana, Colombo 18/3 Lloyd Tom I.
11 Clan Macbean Porebunder 19/3 J Finlay and Co.
12 Lichtenfels, Karachi 25/3 L Edwards Ltd.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 St. Quentin, Hamburg, 20-3, Graham T Co.
15 Karoa E Africa 25/3, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Heinan Maru, Rangoon, N F, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 18-3, M M & Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 20-3, M M & Co.
5 Shingo Maru, Kobe, 20-3, O S Kaisha.
7 Jalavijaya, Akyab, 22/3, Scindia S N Co.
12/13 Hankow Maru, Japan 25/3, N Y Kaisha.
14 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 20-3, O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, Aleppy, 19/3 R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Strudsholm Malabar Coast 22/3 National S S Co.
H Indira Alleppy N F The New Bombay S S Ltd.
M Bahaduri Jamnagar, 18/3 B S N Co.
F Akbar, Red Sea Ports, 19-3, T M & Co.
N Goalpara, Calcutta. 21/3 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa, 26-3-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels, 24-3-31, L Edwards

FROM HULL.

Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Blocumfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belganland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Silverpine, 21-3-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia, 7-4-31, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 21-3-31, L T Co.
Pilsna, 28-3-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Mantua 15-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 21-3-31, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dumma N F M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine, N F Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

St. Quentin, N F, G T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai Maru, 16-3-31, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
Goalpara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa, NF, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, N F S S N Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Barpeta, 18-3-31, M M & Co.
Varela, 20-3-31, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, N F F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Ranchi P and O S N Co.
Ranpura, P. & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dunana MF M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silverpine, Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Shanghai Maru, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha
Hankow Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG

St. Quentin, Graham T Co.
Lichtenfels, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.

Barpeta, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.
Heinan Maru, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor T M Co.
Goalpara, M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Sarasvati 17-3-31
Teneriffa 17-3-31
Clan Macbean 17-3-31
Col-di-Lana 17-3-31
Karoa 17-3-31.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

S S Teneriffa:—The L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg:—1131 casks chemicals: 51 cases tin goods; 50 cases salt; 48 cases lamps; 59 cases lamp globes; 79 cases iron ware; 50 cases tiles; 261 bundles tubes; 200 bundles y m squares; 403 bundles asperlogs.

From Oslo:—1502 cases paper; 1378 cases nails; 275 casks chemicals

From Gothenburg:—40 cases O'stoves; 995 cases boards; 885 cases paper; 633 cases nails; 56 cases screws; 76 cases handles; 60 casks chemicals.

From Antwerp:—90 cases panel pins; 192 cases bolts and nuts; 402 cases nails; 2595 cases glassware; 407 bundles tubes; 100 bundles steel bars; 1613 bundles steel rods; 513 bundles steel channels; 100 bundles steel axles; 170 bundles circles; 1359 bundles angles; 4953 bundles cement sheets; 100 bundles steel sheets; 315 casks lead; 105 casks colour; 72 casks chemicals; 25 cases beer.

From Boardeaux:—135 cases eau de vie;

From Rotterdam:—158 cases paper

From Alexandria:—1474 bales cotton.

S S Karoa, Agents M M and Co from Durban:—68 bars silver; 50 cases apples; 125 trogs pears.

From Daresalam:—30 bundles scrap metal; 19 tusk ivory; 63 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—672 bales cloves; 52 pieces ivory; 25 cases milk.

From Mombassa:—1000 bags soda ash; 12 bags coffee; 4868 bags cotton.

S S Jalavijaya Agents S S N Co from Bassins:—61663 bags rice.

S S Varela Agents M M and Co from Busrah:—2775 bags dates; 21 bags galls; 169 bags wheat; 38 bags beans.

From Karachi:—81 thellas fish mauvre.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

S S Ranpura for London:—3 bales animal skin S Mithoo; 13 bales animal skin M Nissim; 8 bales animal skin A Dadabhoy & Co; 13 bales animal skin H Jeewan; 5 bales animal skin C J Merchant; 40 bales animal skin L Hassam; 50 bales wool raw C Lister & Co; 1 bale woollen carpets A Azzulai; 1 bale woollen carpets Grindlay and Co; 3 bales animal skin 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 14 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 23 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 32 bales animal skin E Habibulla; 24 bales animal skin A W O Hussenjahah.

For Marseilles:—50 cwts gum olibanum A A H Mavji.

For Alexandretta:—93 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said:—13 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—5 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S S Ranchi for London:—500 cwts myrabollams Amin and Co; 19 cases isinglass Grindlay and Co.

S S Lichtenfels for Antwerp:—105 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co; 2750 cwts crushed bones H Dawn and Co.

For Ghent:—105 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co;

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros; 201 cwts gum karaya E Virji and Co

For Leipzig:—11 bales animal skin D Yacobzadah.

For Bremen:—110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo

S S Quentin for Hamburg:—231 cwts gum karaya D Mavji and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 cwts mustard seed M Bhuta and Co.

S S Silverpine for New York:—6003 cwts castor seed J Ramchand and Co; 50 cwts gum olibanum A A H Mavji and Co; 400 cwts gum karaya N Mooiji and Co; 100 cwts pyllium seed A Virji and Co; 400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Valencia:—4000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts castor seed M Bhuta and Co.

S S Maur for New York:—501 cwts gum karaya 37 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co; 11 bales woollen carpets F Shaw and Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw M Ameresey and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co;

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw C Onkarmal; 247 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hankow Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Yesterday Bombay, Mar. 18.	This year
In full-pressed Bales		
Khandesh	461	299,350
Central India	852	283,270
Barsi and Nagar	301	150,169
Hyderabad-Gaorani	186	72,235
Berar	1,299	497,144
Central Provinces	784	294,909
Total Oomras	3,983	1,597,077
Dholera	1,076	108,129
N.-W. Provinces		85,379
Rajputana	597	29,987
Sind.Punjab	98	100,965
Broach	3,843	86,672
Coompta and Dharwar	63	17,893
Westerns-Northerns	10	8,687
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		13,704
Persian		115
American		53,958
Egyptian and African	4,550	144,168
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		124
Total	14,220	2,246,874

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday	1st Sept. to 12th Mar. This year.
Europe	730	369,247
Japan & China	8,947	1,093,856
Coast Ports		10,775
Up-Country by Rail		93,788
Afloat in harbourior Europe, China and Japan		45,439
Total	9,677	1,613,105

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date	8189000	7769000
17-3-31		
Receipts Yesterday	16000	8000
17-3-31		
Exports to date	5371000	5686000
17-3-31		
Stock at Ports	3922000	2005000
13-3-31		
Stock Interior Towns	1421000	1229000
13-3-31		
Stock Liverpool	1136000	1011000
13-3-31		
Visible Supply	767900	48,74,000
13-3-31		
Quantity in Sight	11881000	12589000
13-3-31		
Quantity out of Sight	7291000	9312000
13-3-31		

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Prices Decline A Dollar Per Bale

SOUTH SELLING AND WALL-STREET WEAK

BOMBAY, March 18.

As anticipated prices have declined about a dollar per bale and while we do not believe in a drastic decline at the moment, we look for gradually sagging markets and prefer short sales on bulges. There is nothing fresh in the situation and the weak statistical situation of American Cotton is bound to tell on prices. The speculative element is uninspired on the slight improvement in trade. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market being influenced by firm Liverpool cables opened at a rise of 8 points. This level proved to be the highest for the day as the weakness exhibited by Wall Street discouraged buyers. Thus in the absence of any important buying. Southern selling orders resulted in a decline of 23 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 17 to 19 points. Spot Cotton declined 20 points to 10.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 20 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 19 points to 10.45c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market being influenced by the strength of Alexandria and Bombay markets opened at a rise of 12 points. There was treer of ferings in May delivery by the Farm Board and the market closed largely steady at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 9 to points to 6.02 and sales were 7,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures advanced 5 points. Egyptian futures improved 5 to 6 points. Alexandria Quotations were 10 to 19 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York.—May Highest 11.12 (opening). Lowest 10.86 (2-50 p.m.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
9 a.m.—

New York Cables:—United States cloth sales past week equalled current production. Probable increase Mill activity indicated. Improvement only seasonal values or commodities about unchanged past four weeks. Elsewhere mill situation irregular but unchanged. Great Britain reports improvement. Mild winter throughout entire American belt. World consumption American cotton to end January estied at 5,477,000 (revised).
4-04 p.m.—

New York Cables:—Textile activity, prices well maintained. Looks like trading market time being, local sentiment bearish but good support under market. Think well of buying on set-back.
8-50 p.m.—

New York market declined due partly to realising, Wall Stree and Commission houses selling and to weakness of Stock market.

Reuter's Cable:—New Yors market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on Southern selling and weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.80.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 20 equal to 4.63.

Difference 117 points equal to Rs. 52.

New York May (Close) 10.87 equal to 5.44.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 20 equal to 4.63.

Difference 81 point equal Rs. 36.

Liverpool—New York.

(At Liverpool close) May 72 Oct. 55 (American points).

Messrs Drennan and Co. hav received the following cable from there New York and Liverpool friends:—

SWABECH (New York) Market feels that there is too much cotton. Market responds very quickly to selling orders. Trading position appears best. We continue to favour selling on bulges.

Silk selling at a parity of 14 points cotton. We reccommend the following straddle buying silk against sales cotton.

HORNBY (Liverpool) Cotton rumoured Farm Board seeling May futures.

REISS (Liverpool) Silver advancing, cloth yarn enquiry Manchester broadening more activity Egyptian scale bfying advisable

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY March 18.

Liverpool Wheat:—
March 4|1s. 5|8d. up 1|2d.
May 4|3s. 1|8d. up 1|2d.
July 4|4s. 3|4d. up 1|2d.
Chicago Wheat—
March dol. 79-3|8 down 1|8.
May dol. 81-1|4 down 3|8.
July dol. 62-1|8 down 1.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago).
"Prices declined on favourable weather in the South-west, liquidation and realising. Closed easy."
London Linseed:—
Mar.|Apl. £ 9-8-9 up sh. 1|3d.
Market quiet.
London Linseed Oil:—
Apl. Sh. 18|1 1|2d. up 4-1|2d.
May Aug. 18|9d. up 4-1|2d.
Market firm.
Argentine Linseed:—
Apl. 11.07 down 1.
May 11.17 down 1.
Market steady.
New York Sugar:—
July 135 up 4.
Sep. 142 up 3.
Dec. 150 up 3.
Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 17.

May	10.87—.17
July	11.13—.17
October	11.43—.17
December	11.63—.19
January	11.71—.18
Middling Spot	10.75—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 17.

March	10.66—.20
May	10.87—.20
Middling Spot	10.45—.19

New York, March 17.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	11.04
July	11.29

New York, Noon Call:—

May	10.98
July	11.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 17.

	Opening	Closing
March	5.89	5.88+.05
April		5.85+.09
May	5.94	5.88+.05
May	5.94	5.88+.05
June		5.92+.05
July	6.02	5.96+.05
August		6.00+.05
September		6.03+.06
October	6.13	6.07+.05
November		6.11+.05
December		6.15+.05
January	6.25	6.18+.04
February		6.22+.04
March		6.26+.04
Middling Spot		6.02+.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, March 17.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot sales	7,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

EGYP2IAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 17.

March	9.31
May	9.31
July	9.41
September	9.52
October	9.61
November	9.61
January	9.74
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	9.90

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 17.

Broach fully good (Good Staple)	4.62
Broach fine (Good Staple)	4.83
Broach superfine (Good Stape)	5.02
Oomra good	4.03
Oomra fully good	4.22
Oomra fine	4.42
Bengal good	3.82
Bengal fully good	3.97
Bengal fine	4.12
Scinde fully good	3.97
Scinde fine	4.12
Scinde supperfine	4.27

URODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

	Bales.
Khandeish	461
Central India	852
Barsi-Nugger	301
Hyderabad-Gacrani	186
Berar	1,299
Central Provinces	784
Dholiera	1,076
Rajputana	597
Sind-Punjab	98
Broach	3,843
Compta-Dharwar	63
Westerns-Northerns	10
Egyptians	1,577
East Africans	2,973
Cotton	14,220
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,530
Linseed	7,990
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,565
Gingellyseeds	461
Poppyseeds	24
Groundnuts	13,251
Castorseeds	19,633
Rice	42,881
Myrabollams	1,180
Cottonseeds	9,377
Gram	1,632
Joowar	714
Barley	60
Bajree	509
	Tons.
Coal	3,424

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1931.

ONE MORE CHANCE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Mahatmaji On Congress Plan Of Action

VILE PARLE PRESENTS ADDRESS AND PURSE

A rousing reception was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President-elect of the Karachi Congress by the residence of the Bombay suburbs at a huge public meeting held in the maidan opposite the Christ Church, Vile Parle, on Wednesday morning.

ADDRESS AND PURSE.

A welcome address and a purse of Rs. 52,000 were presented to Gandhiji on behalf of the suburban residents. A gold "takli" which he received as a gift was auctioned and fetched Rs. 5,000 The "takli" was purchased by Seth Ramnarayan and the proceeds of the same were donated to the Vile Parle Satyagraha Chaavani.

The beautiful sandlewood basket which encased the address was also auctioned and purchased by Seth Dharamseth Ranchhodas for a sum of Rs. 1,000.

Before addressing the meeting Gandhiji had a talk with the lady Congress workers of the suburbs in the office of the Bhagini Samaj.

Mr. K. Natarajan presided over the meeting. Sjt. J. K. Mehta read the address of welcome and Swami Anand read a report of the activities of the Suburban District Congress Committee. Mrs. Kamalaben Sonawalla, an ex-Dictator of the Vile Parle Chhavani, then presented the purse to Gandhiji.

CHANCE FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

Sardar Vallabhbhai addressing the meeting said that the Congress had demonstrated its strength and Government had recognised it. He thought if the Congress representatives went to the next Round Table Conference and put forward their demands the Government would think twice before rejecting them.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the Congress had decided to give a trial to a new line of action that of negotiations. If the Congress failed to get its demands the nation was free to resume the fight.

Mrs. Lukhmani also addressed the meeting.

ENTRAINS AT ANDHERI

Mahatmaji Leaves For Delhi

Mahatma Gandhi left Bombay for Delhi by the Frontier Mail on Wednesday afternoon. To avoid public demonstrations Gandhiji, motored to Andheri and even there a warm reception awaited him. The mail train which does not generally halt at Andheri was specially stopped and Mahatmaji was escorted in an interclass compartment. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who also left for Delhi shared the compartment with Mahatmaji.

Members of the railway staff gave a spontaneous send-off to Gandhiji. They made special arrangements and spared Mahatmaji the trouble of crossing the overbridge. Gandhiji was garlanded on behalf of the railway staff. Among those present on the platform were Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas and Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj.

Among those who left for Delhi by the same train were: Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President elect of the Karachi Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sjt. Subhas Bose, Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Sjt. Devidas Gandhi and several other members of the Sabarmati Ashram.

AT THE BOMBAY CENTRAL

Among those present at the Bombay Central to see the leaders off were K. F. Nariman, Dr. G. V. Deshmhkh and Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji the Mayor of Bombay.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Jawaharlal and Sjt. Mahadev Desai travelled by second, while Miss Maniben Patel, and Sjt. Devidas Gandhi travelled by third.

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI

A number of mill-owners from Ahmedabad sought an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Vile Parle on Wednesday morning and put before him their views regarding the use of foreign yarn in Indian mills.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is said, plainly told the mill-owners that the Congress could give no consent to the use of foreign yarn and that the cloth prepared out of foreign yarn could not be considered an Swadeshi cloth.

Gandhiji however asked the deputation to see Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, and also obtain his views.

GREAT WELCOME TO HINGHANGHAT LEADERS

People To Carry On Without Being Enamoured Of Truce

HINGANGHAT, Mar. 17.

Messrs. Ghatwai, Thatte, Senad and other leaders and volunteers were released from various jails on the 12th inst. The Hinganghat public gave an unprecedented reception to their leaders Sjt. Ghatwai and others. The sight at Hinganghat station where the released leaders arrived on Monday was worth seeing. Thousands old and young male and female had poured into the station yard since the morning several beautiful arches were erected on various streets and Sjt. Ghatwai was seated in a beautiful carriage drawn by two white horses. Congress Volunteers Vanar Sena, Desh Sevikas ond the general public made a half a mile long procession. With many receptions and darshans on the way it took 4 hours to reach 'Gandhi Chauk where Sjt. Ghatwai satisfied people by a short speech. At a largely attended meeting at night the leaders were warmly congratulated for their services and sacrifices. The leaders impressed upon the public necessity of carrying on the work vigorously and without being enamoured of the truce. They ought to be prepared for the next fight to be fiercer than this if necessary. Arrangements for the presentation of an address and purse to Sjt. Ghatwai at an early date are going on.

AGRICULTURISTS' UNABLE TO PAY REVENUE'

Following Bardoli'slead ?

(From A Correspondent.)

DABHOI, Mar. 14.

A meeting of Khedut-Khatedars (agriculturists) of Dabhoi Taluka was held to-day under the presidentship of Seth Nagjibhai Ramdas in his ginning factory when the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"This public meeting of Khedut Khatedars of Dabhoi Taluka expresses strong resentment against the indifferent attitude adopted by the State authorities concerned with regard to petition for remission of the revenue for the current year, and 50 per cent permanent reduction in the revenue from the next year.

All the Khedut-Khatedars who have firmly adhered to the Mandal's decision of not paying the revenue till 15th instant are informed that there is no objection in paying half the revenue, the remaining half not to be paid until their grievances are redressed.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN PALANPUR

Women To The Forefront

PALANPUR. Mar. 17.

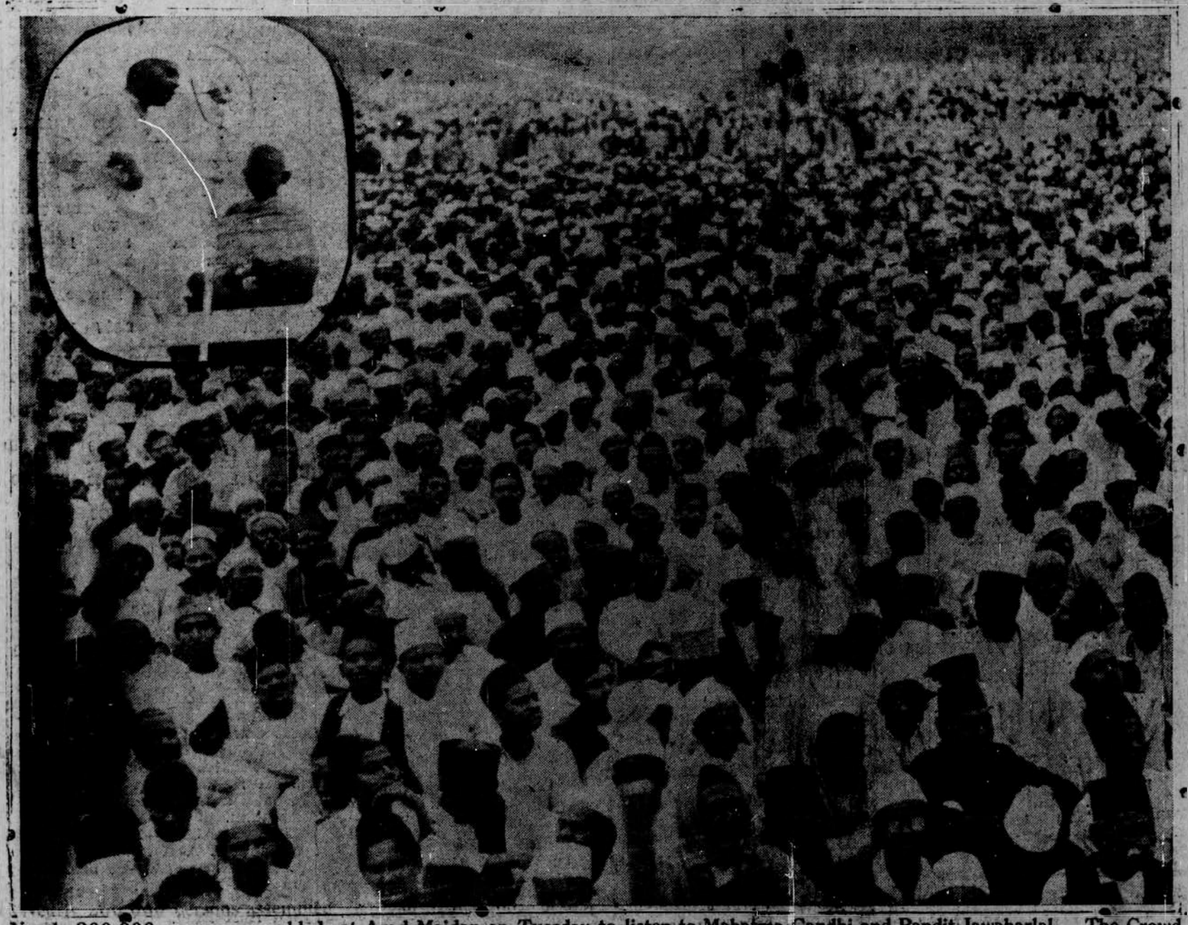
The Secretary, Prakash Department, Jawahir Mandal Palanpur writes:—

Vigorous picketing of foreign cloth is going on in Palanpur. Members of the Vanar Sena were beaten but the Volunteer Mandal of Palanpur under the leadership of Ratilal C. Kothari continued picketing. Volunteers are working hard to see that customers do not purchase an inch of foreign cloth. Meetings and processions were arranged to protest against the sale foreign cloth. More than 16 per cent of foreign cloth merchants hence agreed to give up the sale of foreign cloth.

(LATER.)

To-day some members of Vanar Sena were again beaten and so from this date women under the leadership of Laxmiben Dosani have taken up picketing.

A VIEW OF AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.



Nearly 200,000 persons assembled at Azad Maidan on Tuesday to listen to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal. The Crowd was so large and unwieldy that the meeting could not be proceeded with. Our photo shows a portion of the crowd.

MR. RUIKER CONGRATULATED

General Avari Still In Mental Hospital ?

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 16.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker President of the G. I. P. and the Nagpur Textile Unions was taken in procession yesterday and was congratulated at a meeting held in the Chitnis Park with Mr. Salve in Chair. Several speakers made feeling references to the services of Mr. Ruiker in the cause of Labour. In thanking the workers for the honour they had done him, Mr. Ruiker criticised the Jail Administration and Mr. Ruiker narrated the circumstances under which he was transferred from Nagpur to Mandla Jail and added that the Chief Secretary's statement in the C. P. Legislative Council denying that his family had been granted permission to interview and that the same was subsequently refused by Major Jatar was not accused. Messrs. Dhavle, Shambharker, Sheriekar and others were the speakers of the day.

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR NAGPUR.

A serious accident happened on the Nagpur Kamptee Road last evening when a lorry with a full load of passengers coming from Kamptee collided with a firewood cart. The cartman was thrown violently and sustained numerous injuries. The lorry took a turn to the fields and narrowly escaped hitting a tree which would have meant death to all its inmates. Two passengers were slightly injured and the windscreen and both mudguards were completely damaged. The cart was overturned crushing the bullock beneath.

Mr. W. J. Powell, Inspector General of Prisons for C. P. in his letter to Seth Poonamchand Ranka writes under date 14 as follows:—

As Mr. Avari is not now in the charge of the Jail Department a reference should be made to the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Nagpur."

Lt.-Col. Powell further adds that he saw the patient recently and could assure Mr. Ranka that Mr. Awari's physical health is excellent! It is obvious from this that Mr. Awari has not been sent back to the Central Jail as previously reported.

The Hijratis Return

TOUCHING MEMORABLE AND PICTURESQUE SCENES

BARIAS RETURN 100 ACRES OF LAND AS CHANGE OE HEART!

BORSAD, March 16.

Mahatma Gandhi, at the time of his recent visit to Ras said that all peasants who have migrated from the British territory in pursuance of the noltax campaign in Borsad Taluka should return in a body to their respective villages before 10 a.m. on the 16th of March 1931. In obedience to that sacred command of the revered leader Sjt. Morarji Desai led to-day at Ras a big procession of the rpturning emmigrants of the same village.

A MERRY PICTURESQUE RETURN

The procession was most picturesque. In the fore-front was a horse on which was stated a man with Danka and Nishan who in a right royal fashion and with an oriental pomp all his own beat a triumphant return. Just after him was a Cheverolet car flying a national flag. It contained Sjt. Morarji Desai, the leader of the procession, seated with him were Sjt. Dadubhai Desai and Sjt. Chagganlal Joshi both ex-Dictators of the Kaira District. Then followed the men "hijratis", in rank and file, dressed in pure white Khaddar and singing national songs every interval of which was marked by repeated and deafening cries of "Vande-Mataram." Followed the women "Hijratis" maidens and matrons, mothers, sisters, and daughters—some with healthy joyous babies on their wa'sts some with dancing little children at the sides—a merry picturesque party singing melodious, auspicious songs all dressed in their best Swadeshi Khaddar clothes and flowing saries. Following them came a long line of cars—about 150 of them—yoked to which were the peasants' best bullocks adorned with bright brass chains and bells and picturesque trappings. The carts were filled with the bags and baggages of the "Hijratis." After going round the main streets of Ras the procession came to a stop near the outskirts of the village and the processionists there dissolved under a tree into a huge meeting.

"FORGIVE THINE ADVERSARY"

Sjt. Morarji explained to the peasants the historic significance of the historic return and advised them to live with Barias and Parlan Barias in peace and amity and win them over with the non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. He advised them not to harbour any anger for them past misdoings and prepare constructively for the next stage in the fight.

LOVE TRIUMPHANT

There was now the dramatic appearance of a leading Baria of Ras as the meeting was going on who went up to the lecturer with a paper containing the following amazing recantation:

"We Fulabhai Kishorbhai and Kashibhai Muljeebhai, leaders of Ras hereby declare in writing that the undermentioned lands (about 98 acres) of Ras village were forfeited by the Government during the struggle of Purna Swaraj of 1930-31 and were sold to us for Rs. 1,000 by the Government. We however unconditionally surrender them hereby to this original owners. We declare hereby that we have now no right or claim to those lands. Nor have we now the possession of the lands and in future we are not going to take possession of the same. The original owners have now the full possession of the same.

MOVEMENT HAS GIVEN STIMULUS TO RAILWAYMEN.

Outlook Should Be Changed

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

Addressing a meeting of railwaymen at Kankaria (Ahmedabad) Sjt. Manilal Kothari General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association said that the great movement for Swaraj had given a natural stimulus to the awakening and activities among railwaymen and it was, therefore, high time that railway administrations in the country materially changed their outlook and did everything necessary and possible to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of this staff. He pointed out that the main grievances of the staff of the B. B. Railway in respect of pay, hours of duty, housing accommodation leave and in the matter of general treatment by officers called for prompt redress. He said the Association under the guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel hoped to take up active work during the year for the welfare of the staff.

Panvel Maternity Home

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, March 17.

Mrs. Hamidali, President, Kolaba Women's Association who insited Panvel Maternity Home on Monday evening expressed great satisfaction for the work and distributed certificates to midwives who had completed their training in the said institution. Dr. Patwardhan, the organiser summarised the reports of the last six years and made an appeal to public to contribute liberally to building up funds. The institution receives grants from Panvel Municipality and local boards and receives contributions from the public. The meeting was attended by 300 ladies.

A Bomb Examined

PESHAWAR, March 16.

Examination of a country-made bomb thrown on Saturday night at Kabuli Gate police station in Peshawar disclosed two live cartridges, pieces of glass, paper and black powder. Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

CALCUTTA-AUSTRALIA AIRMAIL.

Proposed Weekly Service

COMMONS AGREE TO AIR ESTIMATES

LONDON, March 17.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Air Estimates.

Introducing the Air Estimates in the Commonns, Mr. Montagu announced that a tentative scheme had been prepared for the weekly airmail service between Calcutta and Australia to link up with the existing England-India service. The scheme had been worked out on the assumption that the stage between Karachi and Calcutta would be operated as the Indian State Service in conjunction with the Imperial Airways. The Governments concerned were now considering the proposals.

S. A. AND INDIAN AIR SERVICES.

Mr. Montague referring to the South African and Indian Air Services, announced that a draft Anglo-Italian Convention had been agreed to, under which the Imperial Airways were permitted to operate with land planes via Milan, Rimini and Brindisi, and also permitted for a year to resume operation by the Genoa-Naples and Corfu route with seaplanes and permission might be extended for a further period of twelve months. In return the Italian Company might operate services to the United Kingdom Gibralter, Malta, Cyrups or Aden. The Convention would remain in force for a decade. A draft Anglo-Greek Air Convention had also been agreed to, which would permit the Imperial Airways to operate by Italy, Corfu, Athens and Alexandria or the Mid-Europe route via Salonika to Athens.

AVOID INCREASE IN AIR ARMAMENTS.

Sir Samuel Hoare urged the Government to press for a general scaling down of the Air Expenditure at the forthcoming Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and pay serious attention to the question of agreement between England, France and Italy to reduce the Air Expenditure and avoid an increase of air armaments in the future.

Mr. Montague, in reply, hoped that the question of air disarmament would be satisfactorily settled at the coming Disarmament Conference. It was quite impossible to contemplate the beginning of a contest for air supremacy on the part of Britain against other countries or combinations of countries.

The Capt. Cazalet (Conservative) criticised that the Indian air route was slow and postal charge were too high.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE ACROSS INDIA.

Mr. Montague, in reply, said that extension of the service across India had been a subject of continuous consideration and discussion with the administrations concerned, and hoped to extend it to Calcutta by the end of current year. The Karachi-Calcutta section would be run in conjunction with the Imperial Airways. In view of the probable separation of Burma, Government did not propose to extend the route beyond Calcutta, but when it received proposals for the Dutch and the French services across India, it stated that mails must be dropped at Karachi and picked up again at Rangoon, but on the urgent representations of the Home Government who feared repercussions elsewhere, the Government of India had agreed to allow the Dutch and French to carry and transmit mails across India, but they would not be used for Indian mails which the Government of India contemplated would be carried by the Indian Mail service between Karachi and Calcutta. No proposal had been made to the Government of India that the Imperial Airways should be allowed to operate on similar terms to the Dutch and the French.—Reuter.

HEAVY INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

LONDON, March 17.

Unemployed in Great Britain number nearly 2,692,000. This is a record since the official returns have been compiled.—Reuter.

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